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No More.

In life, no more!—the leaves fell fast,
And all the heaven was overcast;
We looked into each other's eyes—
We kissed one kiss between our sighs—
It was the first kiss and the last.

In vain we wait with souls aghast—
No more across the silence vast
Come protests faint, come faint replies—
In life, no more!

No more in dalliance or in haste,
In April airs, or autumn blast,
We meet—and every heartache flies;
We kiss and all division dies;
No more!—the moment came and passed—
In life, no more!

Via Solitaria.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Alone I walk the peopled city,
Where each seems happy with his own;
Oh! friends, I ask not for your pity—
I walk alone.

No more for me yon lake rejoices,
Though moved by loving airs of June.
Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices
Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches
Its plumes in many a feathery spray;
In vain the evening's starry marches
And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers;
Ye cannot greet these cordial eyes;
They gaze on other fields than ours—
On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffer,
The blade is stolen from the sheath;
Life has but one more boon to offer,
And that is—death.

Yet well I know the voice of duty,
And, therefore, life and health must crave,
Though she who gave the world its beauty
Is in her grave.

I live, oh lost one! for the living
Who drew their earliest lives from thee,
And wait, until with glad thanksgiving
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station
Wherein apart a traveler stands—
One absent long from home and nation,
In other lands.

And I, as he who stands and listens,
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear, approaching in the distance,
The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating,
Beyond the shadows of the tomb,
On yonder shore a bride is waiting
Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing,
And there—oh, vision of delight!—
I see the child and mother straying
In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breakest,
Stealing the treasures one by one,
I'll call Thee blessed when thou makest
The parted—one.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

An Old-Fashioned Love.

The house was unpainted and one-storied. Down to the small-paned windows, with their thick green glass, sloped the roof, bearded at the eaves with moss and patched with yellow and gray lichens, and at one end rose a broad chimney, up which clambered a woodbine just feathering out with delicate new leaves. There was a stone step at the front door; it was worn hollow at the side where the lilacs grew, and formed a receptacle for the sweet dropped petals of the pink, old-fashioned roses as well as for the pale purple flowers. A gnarled and ancient cherry tree shaded the quaint dwelling, and all about it stood crooked, untrimmed apple and wild plumb trees, and all along its irregular stone wall sprang currant bushes and blackberry runners that twisted and turned in and out between the great loose stones and stretched over the pathway.

The place was a picturesque bit in the landscape. One came upon it abruptly over a rise in the high road, and it was like an old-time vignette to a whole series of modern and magnificent country residences that formed the suburb of a large city. It had been occupied by generations of the same family, and so little had they varied in physical or mental traits that it was difficult to tell where sire left off and son began. Their small farming had continued from year to year without perceptible improvement or change—save that of the seasons; their garments descended by inheritance, and they eschewed all modern ideas of living or dying, and were at length laid in silent rows, side by side, in the old daisied graveyard on the hillside.

At the time of which I write there remained among the living of this family of Barnets but one widow and her granddaughter, Hetty, a girl of eighteen. A hired man attended to the farm duties, as had his father before him; he was faithful, simple and stubbornly set against all innovations.

Hetty Barnet—the last of the name—according to her neighbors, "favored" her father wonderfully, and the Barnet men had been remarkable for fine physique—well developed, clean of blood and tall of stature. Hetty was a handsome girl, with a bright wild-rose complexion, clear brown eyes and a rich profusion of wavy chestnut hair. She moved with a serene young dignity, unruffled by the stern exigencies of fate, and looked out from under long lashes with a frank, innocent expression that was foreign to all modern coquetry. And yet the girl did not lack for admirers, nor a pleasant consciousness of the power to win them; nature, in her changing color, her sweet red lips and the fluttering dimple in her rounded, healthy cheek, did her coquetting for her, and many a wistful glance was cast under the cherry-boughs where, in the summer-time, she was wont to sit.

"Grandmother!" she called, one afternoon, as a dashing team ascended a not distant hill—"grandmother! who do you think is coming up the road? It is the Widow Campbell's son. What a display he makes with his black horses and handsome carriage!"

Old Mrs. Barnet put on her spectacles, smoothed her calico apron and came out from among the beehives near the garden gate.

"Well, I declare to't, he does!" exclaimed the astonished old lady. "It's a new turnout as sure as I'm Mehitable Barnet! Before his father, Ebenezer Campbell, died, he didn't know scarcely where to get his livin'. That's his Uncle John's money he's a-gallivantin' on now, Hetty, you may be sure of it."

"Why, grandmother, John Jay hasn't left him what's his own—yet." Hetty's mouth grew round as a puckered rosebud. "He isn't dead."

"Dead, child! Nobody said he was, or goin' to die either, but everybody knows there ain't no possible chance of his marryin', and young Campbell is dashin', I tell you, on his future chances. He ain't the kind to wait for a 'dead man's shoes'; he's just a-wearin' of 'em while his uncle's a-livin'. He's the only likely heir, Hetty, to the big Jay property."

"But John Jay is not old, grandmother," returned the girl, vehemently. "His hair may have turned a bit, but he is not an old man."

"Not so, as you say, Hetty," and the old lady looked sharply over her spectacles at her granddaughter. "But he has dandled you on his knee of'n **enough.**"

Hetty blushed, and devoted herself to her task of shelling peas, but Grandmother Barnet was diligently looking for insects on her favorite rosebush.

"You see," she continued, "there was some kind of talk, Hetty, about John's having had a disappointment some years ago. Leastways, it ain't known he ever cared about any other woman, an' it stands to reason he's told his nephew so. That young man, you may be certain, is pretty sure of the Jay property or he wouldn't dash out as he's a-doin'. Fine clothes, and horses, and dinners, I'm told, at the old place;" and the old lady shook her head deprecatingly, as she held up an unfortunate insect between her merciless thumb and finger. All the color had gone out of the girl's cheeks now; she bent lower over her work; and was silent.

"Why, Hetty, child, you can't have forgot John. He used to visit here for a quite a spell about the time you first came home from school. He used to sit evenings with your cousin Jim afore he went to Californy on that unlucky business. You can't altogether have forgot John?"

"Oh, no grandmother," said Hetty, quietly. "I remember him very well."

"An' how sudden he did take himself off! He scarcely come in to say good-by. I always wondered at that, because it wasn't his way nohow. And Marthy Ames (that's his mother's second cousin) told me the family hadn't heard a thing from him since he went. It's a queer proceeding. Sometimes, Hetty, I did used to think that— Bless me, if young Campbell, ain't turned up the lane, and comin' straight here, and me with my old cap on! You'll have to see him, child."

And Hetty did "see him" as she had done before. He tied his horse to a limb of an apple tree and came in over the sunken, vine-covered stone wall and sat down on the grass, leaning on his elbow, with Hetty's sweet, fresh face above, and in his bright young way made himself agreeable. Yet the girl could not ever quite bring herself to feel at ease with him, for with all his winsome spontaneity of manner he seemed too conscious of himself and his surroundings, that were all foreign to Hetty's. But he liked her, and never appeared to better advantage than when he was striving to make himself acceptable to her.

"You will come some afternoon for a drive with me," he was saying, as Hetty admired the attractive turnout by the roadside. "Why not now, this lovely day?" he added, eagerly starting up. "It is splendid going, and we have three hours till dusk. We can go down the old mill road and get a look at the river."

Hetty's young heart filled with innocent anticipation. A drive behind such a team was a treat. But the proposition was a novel one to a Barnet. They were a primitive people, and whoever married into the family was sure of getting a wife whose thoughts were as fresh as the morning dew, and lips as fragrant and pure as wild roses. To accept "promiscuous" attention was unheard of. But this sudden temptation was over strong, and old Grandmother Barnet, proud of her Hetty's attractions, made no serious objections, and so the young couple drove gayly away in the golden sunlight. How delightful the drive was along the daisy-fringed country road, into a woodland path where the spicy hemlock branches drifted across their faces, and up to a height that overlooked the sleepy, winding river! It was an episode in the monotonous girl-life, and she surrendered herself to a keen enjoyment of it.

* * * * * * *

"Who do you think has been here, Hetty?" said her grandmother, as the girl appeared, with the first star, at the door. "John Jay."

Hettie drew a quick breath, and the light died suddenly out of her eyes.

"He asked most particular for you, child, as soon as he came in, and I told him you'd gone off to drive with his nephew. I thought perhaps he'd be glad the young man wasn't with worse company."

"And what did—he say, grandmother?" asked the girl, slowly.

"He said, 'Does she often go with him?'"

"And you told him—" Hettie paused with a choking breathlessness.

The old lady deliberately took out her glasses, rubbed them carefully on the corner of her apron, and then placing them on her nose looked at her granddaughter reflectively as she responded:

"Well, yes, child; I didn't see no reason for not telling him that young Campbell had been coming about here pretty regular."

"Oh, grandmother!" cried Hetty, with burning cheeks.

"Well, I did say this was the first downright set attention afore folks. And I told him, child, there wa'n't to be found nowhere a likelier girl than my Hetty, and young Campbell might count himself powerful lucky to get you. The Barnet was always a particular set, and I've no objection to John Jay knowing it. He don't want to throw his property away, it aint't at all likely, on a relation with a shiftless wife.'

"Grandmother!" cried Hetty, again; "oh, grandmother, you never told him that!"

"Of course I did. The Barnets was always an outspoken family. John will have to settle the property onto somebody. It may as well be your husband as—. Bless me, Hetty Barnet!"

For the young girl broke suddenly into a passionate storm of sobs and tears.

"What on earth is the matter, child? You ain't got it into your head John Jay is going to die, have you? He looks amazin' well and young, considerin.' Don't get notions—"

Whatever ailed Hetty, she had disappeared, and had hidden herself from her loquacious grandmother behind the old well-sweep nerr the lilac bushes There she sat until the stars grew brighter through the purple night, and the dew dampened the soft, disheveled hair that was already wet with tears. She heard the lonesome cry of the whip-poor-will from the distant meadow, and the sad call seemed to mock her own loneliness.

"Hetty!"

The girl started up with a bounding heart and outstretched hands to find them clasped in a pair of stronger ones. She was trembling like the slim poplar in the corner of the yard, and only found breath to say:

"I am glad to see you," and even to her own ears her voice sounded unnatural and formal. Her fingers were slowly loosed from the warm grasp and fell down cold and limp; the tall, bearded man at her side retreated and paused to lean heavily against the well-curb. Then he said, in a voice well under control:

"I am only in town for a few hours. I shall make another trip later to the Rocky mountains. Hetty," he added, after a moment's silence, "I believe I shall never come back again. It is the life that best suits me—this wandering one—and who should care now?"

Hetty's heart throbbed hard. He was only corroborating what so many declared—that he "never would marry," that desire for a love and home was dead within him.

She replied primly:

"Your sister will miss you."

"She has her interests," returned John Jay, his glance seeking passionately out the sweet face in the settling shadow. "My nephew—has his. No one needs me, no one will miss me."

Hetty did not hear the long quivering sigh that issued from the strong man's breast.

"Yes," he continued, "a roving life suits me, after all. You are happy and satisfied, Hetty?"

The apparently careless question made the girl's heart sink like lead. But the Barnets were proud, and followed the way of their kind, and Hetty dared not cry out. She only said, beneath her breath:

"Yes, happy. Our lives do not change."

"Well, I am glad—glad," responded her companion, drearily, taking once again the girl's cold hand in his. "I can only hope you will ever be able to say so. In the change that must of necessity now come to you, I wish you all joy and prosperity. Good-by, Hetty, I am going now, child. God keep you!" and the only man Hetty Barnet ever loved was gone from her.

* * * * * * *

"I declare to't you're a queer girl, Hetty Barnet!" her grandmother said.

The two women sat as of old under the apple boughs. The face of the elder was seamed with many new seams, and even with her glasses she could not see her granddaughter's face opposite, and her tremulous hands were useless for all earth work. But to the end the sturdy race held their own mentally, and Mehitable Barnet was not an exception.

"Why, queer, grandmother?" responded Hetty, in her sweet, calm way. "Because I do not choose to marry? Am I not content with you? I could not bear to leave the dear old place to strangers and neglect as I should be obliged to if I married, and you would not wish to live elsewhere. I think I will always stay here."

But Mrs. Barnet realized her own approaching end, and fretted constantly at leaving her granddaughter alone and unprotected.

"Hetty, child," she said, querulously, "I will always wonder about young Campbell. He was desperately in love with you, and he was a good match. And then after John Jay deeded him his fine place, too —"

"Don't, grandmother, please don't talk over that affair," pleaded Hetty. "It is so long past now. Ten years ago, only think of it, and Mr. Campbell is married and has two children. I never loved him, grandmother. Would you have a Barnet marry for money or family?"

The old lady bridled with the dignity of her kind.

"No, never, child. You are right. The Lord will watch over you."

Hetty sighed softly and went on with her work. She had not changed much, this fair, healthsome woman; there was a calmer expression upon her brow, and a not infrequent look of yearning sadness in her eyes, but she was still the last "handsome Barnet."

Much had come to pass to fret her. The faithful servant-man had been "gathered to his fathers," and matters, consequently, gone wrong on the unproductive form. There was a mortgage, too, upon the place that threatened her with trouble, and Hetty had no one with whom she might discuss business matters, so entirely had she and her grandmother lived to themselves. But her love for the quaint old house was as that of all her kindred, and she resolved in some way to live and die beneath its roof-tree Day and night she turned the problem in her brain, and prayed for a speedy solution of it. Hetty had assisted her helpless grandmother to retire and then strolled down to her favorite seat on the low wall under the wild cherry tree. A young moon curved its bow in the purple sky, the dew fell down like silver beads, and once again the lonely woman listened to the faint, far call of a whip-poor-will in the distant meadow. How the past returned to her!

"At times," she whispered, softly, as memory broke within her past control, "I do believe John loved me. Why could I not have forgotten self, pride, shame, everything, and tried to understand? So much seems clear to me now. But we Barnets were ever taught to suffer in silence—and so he went forever. Ah! me! I wonder where he has been all these years? He told me he should never come back, but I did not believe him. The giving up all he possessed to his nephew proved how mistaken I was—how right were all the rest. Ten years! How long! how long!"

Hetty pressed her hands over her eyes, and the hot tears trickled through her fingers. She brushed them vehemently away.

"He never intended to marry. I know it. Nor do I. But it is a lonely life!—a lonely life!"

Plaintively came the cry of the bird. Hetty was alive with memories, and she started.

"Just so the bird cried out when he said 'good-by.'"

Her head sank on her arm, and the shadowy night folded her in dad roveries.

"Hetty! Hetty!"

Softly, tenderly the voice, out of the long ago, penetrated her dream of lost love.

"John!"

A firm footstep sprang into the shadow, strong arms lifted her out of it into the starlight, and Hetty knew the hour of her joy was come.

"I have returned to find you!" cried her lover, triumphantly. "I dared not believe it until I saw you here alone. My nephew is married, thank God, and you—you, my only love, are free, and mine! Neither riches nor pride could tempt you. When I learned this, I dared to hope my earlier dreams had not misled me. And you have always loved me, Hetty?"

"I do not think a Barnet ever loves but once," said the happy woman, between smiles and tears.

"But, you remember, your grandmother gave me to understand—"

"Ah," interrupted Hetty, clasping her lover as though she might again lose him, "remember, also, that a Barnet never reveals her love unasked. Grandmother could not know the way of my heart."

What plans the stars and leaves were witnesses to that night one cannot know, but Hetty made no delay to wed with her first love, and the quaint house received another inmate.

Still picturesque and moss-roofed it stands beneath its gnarled old trees, and children's voices, that call Hetty "mother," are heard merrily mocking the robins in the spring time.

Peace, plenty and happiness dwell therein, and one is fain to say: "There is no love like the old love."

The German translations from Longfellow number 36; Dutch, 2; Swedish, 5; Danish, 2; French, 8; Italian, 9; Portuguese, 4; Spanish, 1; Polish, 3; Russian, Latin, Hebrew, Chinese and Sanskrit, each 1.

Amsterdam, the chief commercial city of the Netherlands, is to have an international exhibition from May to October, 1883.

CONGRESSMEN'S CHILDREN.

How They Make Things Lively in the House.

Looking down from the reporters' gallery of the House the wielder of the quill now and then has an opportunity of witnessing some very funny sights, and like a man up a tree, makes mental comments and says nothing. It often comes under his notice that Congressmen have children, though why they should have is a mystery, and that some of the children are very good, and that some are very pretty, and that others are very ugly and very, very bad, exact couterparts of their fathers, as it were. In this connection it is not out of place to say a word or two of the children that frequently grace the floor of the present House.

To start with, there is Congressman Belford's boys, a pair of fiery red-headed cherubs. There is no mistake as to whose boys they are, for their "top-knots" pronounce them veritable chips of the old block. These little lads come up to the House quite often. They are each about two feet high and very bright. Whether the father is present or not they are by no means disconcerted, and scramble over the desks and make themselves at home, and are favorites with even the gravest statesmen. "Belford's boys" are frequently the envy of the most juvenile of the pages, because they are such pets. Such members as have red hair are most considerate of this pair. Should a gouty member drop in some morning and anchor himself on a bent pin, "Belford's boys" are held responsible. Should another find his ink well filled with water, "Belford's boys" are blamed, and so it happens that many boyish pranks of which members are victims are credited to "Belford's boys," however innocent they may be.

Leopold Morse has a pair of bright little lads who often visit the House. They are mischievous, as their venerable papa used to be, perhaps, but more daring. On more than one occasion they have caused the heart of pater familias to quake with alarm as they approached and asked some sturdy Representative point blank questions, or when they rolled spittoons over the floor, or drew pictures with chalk on members' desks. Morse is proud of his heirs, but he can't manage them, and the little fellows make it lively enough for him sometimes.

The prettiest and most favored children of the congressional group are the bright-eyed, fair-haired boy and girl of Congressman Skinner. Their pretty manners and charming prattle has made them popular with every one connected with the House. They can climb over desks and all that sort of thing, but unlike the majority of children of their ages are not boisterous or inclined to precociousness. Mr. Skinner is proud of them, and when the House is in session, and he can sit behind his desk with one on each knee, he seems the happiest man in Congress.

Congressman Hammond, of New York, has a fine little son, who always makes friends, and when he stands around the floor he is dignified and polite, and shakes hands and chats brightly with members on all sides. He's a friend of Belford's boys, and when these little chaps are together it is a pleasant picture to watch their many pranks. Two of the brightest children are the daughters of Congressmen Mills and Dingley. They are handsome girls and always prettily dressed. Little Miss Mills is an especial favorite with Joe Blackburn, who takes particular pride in teasing her with reference to her father's political status.

Mr. Mills is a Greenbacker, but Blackburn, when talking with the little miss, always speaks of him as being a Republican, at which the little girl fires up with indignation, and with all the language her baby lips can command, rebukes Mr. Blackburn fiercely; a fact which pleases the latter immensely, and always attracts a group of statesmen about the two.

Congressman Valentine's boy is another who is a favorite in Congress, and is a friend of Master Harry Smith, son of the journal clerk.

These little chaps are bright, handsome and full of vigor, and complete the list of as fine a body of youngsters as ever adorned a Congress.—*Washington Critic.*

Norwegian Glaciers and Folk-Lore.

A correspondent of the *Nature* gives some curious particulars of the advance of a Norwegian glacier known as Buerbrœ, near Odde on the Sorfjord. "I visited the place," he says, "in 1874, and the recent plowing up of a considerable bit of the valley by the vast irresistible ice-plow was very striking, while the glacier itself was very beautiful. My object, however, is to repeat a strange piece of folk-lore, which tends to show that in this particular spot the advance of the glacier must have been long-continued. The legend was told me by Asbjorn Olsen, an intelligent guide at Odde, who speaks good English. The tale was that long ago the Buer valley extended far into the mountains, and was full of farms and cultivation. It had also a village, a church and a pastor. One winter night when a fearful storm was threatened, three Finns (i. e. Lapps) entered the valley and begged shelter in vain of the inhabitants. At last they asked the priest, and he too refused. Then the wrath of the heathen wizards was raised and they solemnly cursed the valley and doomed it to destruction by the crawling power of the ice, until the glacier reached the lake below. The Lapps were seen no more, but on their disappearing the snow began to fall. The winter was terrible. The glacier approached by awful steps, and by degrees engulfed the cursed valley and farms. Nor is the curse yet exhausted, for the glacier creeps down the valley each year, and has yet a mile to go before it reaches its destination in the lake above Odde. I am no judge of folk-lore, but this weird tale seemed to me a genuine piece of it, and not invented for the occasion, as Olsea gave it half jokingly as the tradition of the district. The farmer who owns the remnant of the doomed valley wanted then to sell it, as he saw his acres swallowed up each year, but no one will buy. If this tale be genuine it points to a prolonged advance of the Folgefond, which has led to the tale of the Lapps' curse."

The Wonders of Paper.

At the Melbourne exhibition, held recently, there was a complete dwelling house made entirely of paper, and furnished throughout with the same material. There were paper walls, paper roofs, paper ceilings, paper floorings, paper joists, paper stairways, paper carpets, paper bedding, paper chairs, paper sofas, paper lamps, paper frying pans and even the stoves in which bright fires were kept constantly burning daily were of papier mache, and when the fabricator of this mansion gave a banquet in this dwelling, the tablecloths, the napkins, the plates and cups and saucers, the bottles and the tumblers, and even the knives and forks, were likewise made of paper.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

How A. T. Stewart Built Up His Business.

The discontinuance of this great New York dry goods and manufacturing concern of A. T. Stewart & Co., makes the following account of how Stewart built up his immense establishment interesting reading: When Mr. Stewart, after years' experience as a school-teacher, started in the dry goods business in 1822, in Broadway, near Chambers street, he had between $1,200 and $1,500 capital, and his store was twenty-two feet wide by thirty deep. When on April 10, 1876, he died, his retail store, which cost $2,750,000, occupied a city block, and covered an area of 2½ acres, making, with its eight floors, a total of eighteen acres under one roof devoted to the retail dry goods business. The running expenses of the establishment were over $1,000,000 a year. It was the largest store in the world, nothing in London or Paris approaching the building in size or in amount of business done in it. Besides this, he had the wholesale store covering the Broadway end of the block between Chambers and Reade streets. The combined sales of the two establishments aggregated $50,000,000 a year. In connection with the business, he owned a number of woolen, silk and thread mills—the Mohawk, the Elbœuf at Little Falls, the New York mills at Holyoke, the Woodward mills at Woodstock, the Yantic mills in New Jersey, the Washington mills near Utica, the Catskill woolen mills, the Waterville woolen mills, the Glenham woolen mills, and the Glenham carpet factory. He had also large factories at Nottingham, England, and Glasgow, Scotland. He had branch houses at Bradford, Manchester, Belfast, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, and at Chemnitz in Saxony.

This great business was built up by assiduous attention to details, exact habits and rigid adherence to fixed principles of conduct. When he started out in his little Broadway store, he and his wife lived in a room above it. He was his own bookkeeper, salesman and porter, and he worked from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. He haunted auction rooms, picked up cheap lots and spared no pains to present his goods attractively. Every article was carefully examined, creases were smoothed out and goods were neatly arranged and made to look fresh and attractive. He bought for cash, sold quickly and kept his money turning. A principle that lay at the foundation of his success was the rigid honesty of his dealings. Goods were represented to be exactly what they were. The price fixed was as low as possible, and there was no deviation from it. Shoppers were relieved of all care save to find what they wanted. Lots of goods purchased unusually cheap were sold very cheap, and Stewart's bargains became famous. His thoughtfulness to have everything done which could gain custom was unflagging. When he started his uptown store he ordered that particular attention should be paid to poor persons coming in from the Fourth avenue side, so that he might attract the Bowery trade, and he succeeded. In buying, his judgment was prompt and decisive. He did not have to watch others to tell what he wanted, and when importations came in he made his selections while other purchasers were comparing opinions and thinking over the stock. Buying and selling for cash and striking the market at bottom prices all the time, he attained a business position which made him proof against periods of commercial depression. The panic of 1837 was a rich harvest to him. The collapse of credit forced down values so that his cash could make its own price for goods. The curtailment of his wholesale operations caused by the bad times, was made up for by retailing goods at wholesale prices and closing out stocks direct to consumers In his wholesale operations he gave only short credit, and no indulgence of tardy payments was shown. Collections were rigorously pushed, and compromise of claims refused. An embarrassed firm must at least pay Stewart in full, whatever might be the arrangement it could get with other creditors. He was rigid and exact in the discharge and demand of every obligation, and he died worth about $30,000,000.

In the retail store 520-horse power was required to heat the building, run the elevators, and work the sewing machines. There was an army of 2,000 employes under pay. The store was as well known out of town as in the city, and much of its custom came from transient visitors. It was frequented by all classes, from the wealthiest to the very poor. A constant line of ladies thronged in and out of the blue-shaded doors. Carriages lined the curb, and liveried coachmen of the firm opened their doors. Inside the store it was difficult to get about because of the crowd. It attracted so many people to that part of the city that the value of neighboring property for store purposes was greatly increased. It checked the uptown movement of trade, and caused a great many other retail houses to establish themselves in the vicinity.

Wit of the Little Ones.

"What is that man yelling at?" inquired Tommy of his younger brother. "At the top of his voice," replied the little one.

A little girl read a composition before the minister. The subject was "a cow." She wove in this complimentary sentence: "A cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

"Ma, am I all made now?" said a little miss of three and one-half years at the breakfast table yesterday morning. "Why, dear?" said the fond mother. "Because I have had my ears pierced and was vaccinated yesterday," said little Tot.

Nellie has a four-year-old sister Mary, who complains to mamma that her "button shoes" were "hurting." "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer: "What'll I do, mamma? They's all the feet I've got."

A lady was singing at a charity concert in England and the audience insisted upon hearing her song a second time. Her daughter, a little child, was present, and on being asked afterward how her mamma had sung, replied: "Very badly, for they made her do it all over again."

A young lady having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them confronted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there as good fish in the sea as ever was caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her little brother, "but she wants a whale."

A recent return shows that in England and Wales there are 1,267 building societies. The membership of 1,015 of these amounts to 372,655, and the income of 1,115 during the year reached the sum of £18,694,555.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Silver is the most perfect reflecting metal, absorbing less than three per cent. of the rays of light.

The sardine has disappeared from the coast of Brittany, where it used to bring the fishermen an annual revenue of 15,000,000 francs. M. Blavier thinks that some change in the direction of the Gulf Stream may account for the fact.

MM. Mace de 'Lepinay and Nieati were some time since on a mountain excursion and spent some five hours among the snow. When they returned they found all artificial lights in the town to appear distinctly green, and this effect of temporary daltonism induced by fatigue lasted for about three hours.

Professor Tommasi-Crudeli has lately shown that malarial infection may be caused by the keeping of house-plants, even in districts where malaria is unknown The unwholesome influence, however, is not due to the plants themselves, but to the damp earth surrounding them and the heated and badly ventilated condition of the rooms in which they are kept.

An examiner of recruits drafted into the German army states that a long series of careful measurements have established not only that the height of a man varies very considerably at different times of the day, but also that this variation occurs with great regularity in every individual. The greatest change in height observed was an inch and a half.

A remarkable phenomenon due to refraction has been twice witnessed by Herr Hakonsen-Hansen in Norway. On both occasions, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a rose-colored stripe appeared, [illegible] sky from northwest to east. From the middle of this rose, a vertical column of somewhat lighter red color, and inclining on its western side to a shade of yellow, the whole being intensely bright. In about ten minutes the colors gradually faded, leaving behind a blackish-gray streak. The striking apparition of this vertical column recalled to the observer the descriptions given in past ages of bloody crosses seen in the heavens, and regarded as prophetic of coming wars and pestilence.

Popular Resorts in a Spanish Town.

The people (of Toledo) generally were very simple and good-natured, and in particular a young commercial traveler from Barcelona whom we met exerted himself to entertain us. The chief street was lined with awnings reaching to the curbstone in front of the shops, and every public doorway was screened by a striped curtain. Pushing aside one of these, our new acquaintance introduced us to what seemed a dingy bar, but by a series of turnings opened out into a spacious concealed cafe—that of the Two Brothers—where we frequently repaired with him, to sip chiccory and cognac or play dominoes. On these occasions he kept the tally in pencil on the marble table, marking the side of himself and a friend with their initials, and heading ours "The Strangers." All travelers in Spain are described by natives as "Strangers" or "French," and the reputation for a pure Parisian accent which we acquired under these circumstances, though brief, was glorious. To the Two Brothers resorted many soldiers, shopkeepers and housewives during fixed hours of the afternoon and evening, but at other times it was as forsaken as Don Roderick's palace. Another place of amusement was the Grand Summer theater, lodged within the ragged walls of a large building which had been half torn down. Here we sat under the stairs, luxuriating in the most expensive seats (at eight cents per head), surrounded by a full audience of exceedingly good aspect, including some Toledan ladies of great beauty, and listened to a zarzuela, or popular comic opera, in which the prompter took an almost too energetic part. The ticket collector came in among the chairs to take up everybody's coupons, with very much the air of being one of the family; for while performing his stern duty he smoked a short brier pipe, giving to the act an indescribable dignity, which threw the whole business of the tickets into a proper subordination. In returning to our inn about midnight, we were attracted by the free cool sound of a guitar duette issuing from a dark street that rambled off somewhere like a worm-track in old wood, and, pursuing the sound, we discovered, by the aid of a match lighted for a cigarette, two men standing in the obscure alley, and serenading a couple of ladies in a balcony, who positively laughed with pride at the attention. The men, it proved, had been hired by some admirer, and so our friend engaged them to perform for us at the hotel the following night.—*George P. Lathrop, in Harper.*

The Hindoos.

They are good-natured; honest among themselves, prone to verbal quarrels, but easily reconciled; considerate, after their own fashion, in their treatment of women and the aged; careful of and kind to their male children, but apt to be careless of their daughters; frugal in their habits, except on special occasions, such as births, deaths and marriages; extremely submissive to authority; industrious, with a somewbat fitful and desultory industry; careless and unsystematic in most of their arrangements; very prone to lying, but is often the result of imperfectly understanding what is said to them, and of a looseness of thought and mental limitations which are beyond the conception of a European interrogator; averse to any change of which the benefit is not very obvious to them, and craving few boons of government except to be left alone as much as it can find in its heart to leave them. * * * On the whole, a likable, even a lovable, though not unfrequently a somewhat exasperating people; difficult to understand, but well worthy of study; who will repay with interest the expenditure, but all who have to deal with them, of the whole of the available stock of the four great qualities which they most require and most appreciate—gentleness, patience, firmness and thoroughness.—*Garden of India.*

Friendly People.

The influence of genuine friendliness is wonderful. We have met people who were so kind and cordial in manner, so responsive in look and greeting, and so swift in doing and saying courteous and gracious things, that they seemed to diffuse a sweet atmosphere around them. How beautiful they were, even though they had plain faces and rough hands. No face is ever hopelessly plain through which a friendly soul looks out upon the world.

The number of books and pamphlets published in Germany in 1880 was 15,191, as against 14,941 published in 1881.

FOOD FACTS.

Maize, or Indian corn, is one of the most nutritious of the grains, and contains more of the fatty elements than the others.

The substitution of from four to six drams of glycerine for the amount of sugar usually added to cream, milk or water, is recommended in preparing food for infants.

The better qualities of flaxseed contain about thirty per cent. of oil, and if well masticated may be eaten freely by those whose system requires more fat—such people as are recommended to use cod-liver oil.

Beans contain all the elements of true aliment excepting fat. To obtain this it is not necessary to bake beans with pork. A fat piece of corned beef is an excellent substitute and is extensively used by those who entertain a prejudice to pork.

During the first two months of an infant's life it should not be fed oftener than once in two hours. After this the interval between meals may be lengthened with advantage, and at the end of six months farinaceous or starchy food may be allowed in small quantity.

A writer in the *Laws of Life*, speaking of pork parasites, tries to make the swine-eaters flinch by stating that an ounce of flesh may contain a quarter of a million of the infinitesimal larvæ of the trichinæ, and that a pork eater may with a few mouthfuls fill himself with 50,000,000 vermicularis.

One who has made the calculations finds that as a flesh-producing food eggs are equal to meat; that they surpass it in ability as a heat and force-producing agent; and that a pound of corn will be more than twice as valuable if transformed into eggs by means of the hen, as when put into the form of meat by feeding to pigs.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Saved from Cannibalism.

On Christmas day, in the Pacific ocean, three boat loads of people put off from the hopelessly burning coal ship Milton. Last evening, says the San Francisco *Call* of recent date, the survivors of the second boat load heard from arrived in this city by the steamer Newbern from Mazatlin. The survivors were Captain McArthur, his wife, two children and one sailor. They had been taken from a Mexican coasting schooner by the Newbern on her down trip. Two days before that the schooner had picked them up, the captain and his family looking little better than bronzed skeleton, one sailor a gibbering maniac, the other censeless. A two-year-old child of the captain's was dead. All had been in an open boat forty-six days. For many days they had subsisted upon a mouthful of food and a spoonful of freshened ocean water. When the Mexicans schooner took them on board one sailor overcome all restraint and drank himself to death with the water furnished.

"For the love of God give me passage to some place where my wife and child can have proper care," the wrecked captain said to Captain Huntington, of the Newbern, when the steamer was approached by a boat from the coasting schooner.

The survivors were taken aboard. "There is a white man among them for I can tell by his voice," an English lady on the Newbern said, "but how dreadful that poor squaw looks." It was the captain's wife, her exposed flesh burned to a darker hue than an Indian's, that the lady thought was a squaw.

The maniac sailor died from the effect of the water, which he hoped would give him new life, soon after he was lifted on board the steamer. The others were tenderly cared for.

The captain's little boy, only four years old, looked wildly strange and unnatural. "But, bless you," an officer of the Newbern said to a *Call* reporter, "we could just see him grow fat and natural-like from meal to meal." The little fellow, who had stood what killed three of the strong sailors, was soon a great favorite with every man on the steamer.

The captain's wife, when Mazatlan was reached, after being on the steamer three days, gave birth to a son. It was two weeks old when the steamer arrived at the wharf, and a lively, bright infant. Such is the story of their rescue. Words cannot picture the sufferings they endured in the forty-six days in an open boat; days when the mother saw one babe waste away to death for the lack of even such scanty nourishment as had to be dealt to all; days when the clear-headed captain had to tie to the thwarts two of the crazy sailors to prevent them from feasting in fact upon the weaker ones, upon whom their delirum-lighted eyes flashed hungrily, longingly; days when distant sails would loom up, wildly revive sinking hope, disappear, and drive hope into a greater, blacker distance; days when the sufferings of all were nearly ended by drowning, when the crazed man's wild plunging nearly capsized the boat. It was a terrible picture, and one which the imagination alone can attempt feebly to paint.

"Ah!" the wife and mother said one day on the steamer, as the passengers were at dinner, "if my dear baby boy had had each day a mouthful of the water so lavishly dealt out here."

General Torbet's Way.

Torbet, of cavalry fame, who was lost at sea last year with the ill-fated Vera Cruz, was a good fighter and a hard worker. While having a kindly heart for the trooper who was always ready for "boots and saddles," he hated a shirk and had his own way of meeting the complaints urged by shirkers to get rid of duty. Just before breaking camp in the spring of 1865 the general attended a sick call to see the state of health in his command. One after another of the boys came in for prescriptions, and by-and-bye a strapping big trooper, who was a notorious shirk, entered the tent with his hands on his stomach. Torbet took him in all at a glance and then thundered out:

"What are you here for?"

"Sick," was the faint response.

"What ails you?"

"Snake in the stomach."

"How long has it been there?"

"Six months."

"Surgeon," said the general, as he turned to the officer, "call in two men, cut this man open and remove the snake! We are going to break camp in ten days, and we haven't time to coax the reptile up!"

Fifteen minutes after that the man was out on the line grooming his horse, and by noon he looked well enough to eat his way through a barrel of pork.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Agricultural implements manufactured in the United States for the year 1881 were valued at $69,374,086, and gave employment to 38,620 hands.

The two highest chimneys in the world are near Glasgow, Scotland. One at Port Dundas is 454 feet above the ground, and the St. Rollox 435 feet.

An Ambidexterous Surgeon.

In an interesting obituary notice of Dr. Pancoast, the celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, the *Times* of that city says: The great point in his career was his skill as an operator. He was ambidexter, and could perform operations of the most delicate intricacy with his left hand which were beyond the skill of others using the right hand only. It was, in part, the extraordinary facility with which he could employ both hands at one time which made him so successful in the department of plastic surgery. By the removal of strips of flesh from the forehead and elsewhere he has formed no less than a dozen noses for persons who, either through accident or disease, were without them. There is a woman standing in the Callowhill Street market for whom he made a nose twenty-two years ago, and no one can detect it now from nature's own handiwork. He was the first to show that after the eyebrow has been destroyed a good-looking substitute can be made by raising a flap of the scalp with the soft drooping hairs of the temple, and giving it what is termed a "long pedicle" to run into a bed cut for it in the brow. He also furnished maimed humanity with eyelids and ears. So far did his fame as an operator extend that one of the things which visiting foreigners marked down as of the greatest interest in Philadelphia was "to see Dr. Pancoast operate." His hands looked clumsy, but he could take up a large knife, as on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese party some years ago to see him perform amputation at the knee-joint, and the next moment he could take the finest needle and operate upon an eye. He was among the first to resort to the section of the facial nerve for the relief of neuralgia. He was remarkably successful in operations for cataract, and early improved upon the operation of "couching" by complete extraction. In the treatment of strabismus, or squint, he was in his day unrivaled. At the same time the record of his larger operations, from lithotomy to amputation of the hip-joint, is one of extraordinary brilliancy. He was never systematic, and was not at all particular about his selection of instruments. On several occasions he performed delicate operations with an ordinary penknife, because other instruments were not at hand.

Honoring a Painter.

Whoever may be the greatest of painters, living or dead, no painter, dead or living, had ever such honors paid to him as have just been lavished upon the Hungarian artist Munkacsky. In Munkacz, his birthplace, an inscription was put up announcing that in that town were born "Arpad, the founder of our country, and Munkacsky, the founder of our art." When he was expected in Pesth special trains were run from various parts of Hungary in order to enable Munkacsky's fellow-countrymen to see him and shake him by the hand. His famous picture was on view, and as much as £5,500 is said to have been made by exhibiting it. The Bishop of Pesth preached a sermon, or at least an address, in praise of the painter whom his country delighted to honor, and a grand concert was given, to which Munkacsky was specially invited and at which Hungary's greatest musician, the Abbe Liszt, was present. In the course of the entertainment the painter was asked whether he was "fond of music" and if he played on any instrument. He replied that he was devoted to music, and that he played on nature's own instrument. He began to whistle, when his performance was received with enthusiasm, and he was asked to stand on a chair, that every one might see and hear him. He now whistled an Hungarian national air, on which the audience became rapturous and even hysterical. Men applauded, women wept, and the Abbe Liszt took the whistling virtuoso in his arms and embraced him. It is recorded of the late Ole Bull, a showy violinist who passed with the Norwegians for a man of genius, that on one occasion, at a moment of political crisis, he was called upon by an excited audience to furnish suggestions for a revised constitution; and when the pianist Gottschalk died at Rio Janeiro, a writer in one of the Rio newspapers named, in a paroxysm of admiration and grief, the one place in the region of the blessed which so angelic a player could fitly occupy. But the enthusiasm of which Munkacsky has been made the object goes beyond all previous manifestations of a like kind.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Attachment to Newspapers.

The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a number of years. So long as it pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscriber and paper are as hard to break by outside third party as the link which binds old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it through its perusal for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns and may stop taking it, but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes and offices for a few weeks becomes an insupportable privation, they hasten to take it again, and possibly apologize for having stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted paper becomes a favorite in the family.

The Sparrow Pest.

If the sparrow, whom the spring makes more belligerent and obnoxious than ever, would just take himself away and let our native songsters, who have been exiled by his pugnacity, come into our gardens and parks once more, we would be willing to pardon him for his unnumbered displays of ill-breeding, ill-nature and general meanness. By the way, has the reader ever noticed what a difference there is in the feeling the children have for this smudgy, dirty, greedy wrangler of the streets and his country cousin, the modest gray-vested, clean-footed little chipping-bird that used to hop inquiringly along our garden paths until driven away by the low-bred stranger from over the sea? No child ever gathered other than good impression from little chippie—but the sparrow, brown-coat—ugh! He is a devil of the gutter, [illegible] The moral influence of "Chipple" [illegible] that drove him away.—*Our Continent.*

Hands.

A little hand, a fair, soft hand,
Dimpled and sweet to kiss;
No sculptor ever carved from stone
A lovelier hand than this.
A hand as idle and white
As lilies on their stems;
Dazzling with rosy finger-tips,
Dazzling with crusted gems.

Another hand—a tired old hand,
Written with many lines;
A faithful, weary hand, whereon
The pearl of great price shines.
For folded as the winged fly
Sleeps in the chrysalis,
Within this little palm I see
That lovelier hand than this.
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Arabella—No; powder will not make your hair bang.

What kind of pencil did Britannia rule the waves with?

Circus jokes are generally served up like boiled mutton—with caper sauce.

Moonbeams are the strongest timbers used in building castles in the air.—*Picayune.*

The contribution plate passed about in a fashionable church is apt to come back nickel plated.—*Picayune.*

Fashionable ladies with short sleeves wear their bracelets above the elbow. Policemen continue to put theirs on the wrists.

He who courts and goes away
May live to court another day;
But he who weds and courts girls still,
May get in court against his will.
—*Salem Sunbeam.*

An Italian glass manufacturer is making a great success with ladies' glass bonnets and hats. Thank heaven! We will now have something transparent.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Our Continent says that marriage is on the decline. That may be, but the ladies who are over fifteen and under sixty years of age are not much on the decline.—*Texas Siftings.*

A little boy who wouldn't run to the store for his mother until he had a drink of water, pleaded in extenuation of his disobedience that "even a river couldn't run when it was dry."

A man does his courting in private and seclusion. John Henry, as a boy, goes behind the wood-shed to suck his orange. Not because he is ashamed of it, but because he wants it all himself.—*Hawkeye.*

Young man, if you had one and two-third tons of gold coin, you would be worth just one million dollars. Every little piece of gold you get hold of throw into the junk pile until you get that weight. You can then sell it and become a rich man.—*New Haven Register.*

A member of the Canadian parliament who has worn flowing silver locks and beard entered the house the other day with these ornaments dyed a jet black. So great was the change that few of the members knew him, and when the notices of motion were being given another honorable gentleman rose and gave notice that he would move for a new election in North Perth in consequence of the honorable member for that constituency having dyed.

A scientist says that every adult person carries enough phosphorus in his body to make at least 4,000 of the ordinary two-cent packages of friction matches. That is a scientific fact that is of very little value to a man who comes home in the night, smashes everything on the bureau in searching for a match, and realizes that all the 4,000 match-power phosphorus concealed inside of him will not light the gas.—*Siftings.*

Subjection of a Horse.

One of the amusements of Australian stock-raisers is to "run" a "mob" of wild horses, "mob" being the stockman's name for herd. Some of these mobs number among their most active members fine animals which have been broken, but have run away from a life of servitude. One day news spread through a certain district that a mob had been run into the stockyards of a farmer. Many who had lost horses visited the farm, and among them a young man named Fitzgerald. As he was looking the mob over he suddenly exclaimed:

"Well, that's lucky! I've not seen that gray horse these two years. I made sure that some one had stolen him."

Going into the yard he tried to drive this horse into a corner by himself and catch him. But round and round flew the mob like wild deer; the gray as wild as any of them. Getting a long, light, greenhide rope, Fitzgerald made a noose at one end. Gathering up the slack in one hand and holding the noose in the other, he whirled it two or three times round his head and sent it circling through the air at the gray, who kept flying about the yard. For a moment it hovered over the horse's head, and then settled round his neck. The rope was tightened, and the gray made a plunge or two. But his old training resuming its sway he walked toward his master, though straining slightly on the rope. With a long stick Fitzgerald rubbed the horse gently over the head and body. Gradually approaching, he slipped on the bridle. But not until his fore leg was strapped up did the horse suffer the saddle and the crupper to be put on.

After giving Harlequin—as the gray was named—a few turns around the yard in order that he might buck if disposed to before being mounted, Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"Now, Harlequin, old boy, we'll try whether you or I can hold out the longest."

He made several attempts to mount, which the horse resisted by plunging. Shortening the reins, and holding the near side ear along with them in a grasp of iron, he placed his toe in the stirrup and in an instant was on Harlequin's back. A furious plunge halfway across the yard, and the horse alighted on the ground with all four feet close to each other, his head between his fore-legs, his tail well in, and his back bent like a cat's when a dog barks at her. But this bucking, though repeated again and again, failed to unseat the rider. Round and round spun the maddened gray, bucking and squealing like a pig, but his rider's vise-like legs retained their grasp. All at once a strap was seen flying loose about the cantle of the saddle. "He's slipped his crupper; Fitzgerald's bound to come off now," exclaimed one of the stockmen. With each buck the saddle slipped further on to the horse's withers. At last a furious buck sent the plucky rider to the ground, with the saddle between his legs, and the bridle, which he had dragged off, in his hand. Away flew the horse, smashing the saddle with a kick which he intended for its owner. Inspection showed that the gray had slipped his tail out of the crupper. The horse was again caught and this time the crupper was tied to the tail with a piece of twine. On mounting the contest began again. Whip and spur had to be used, and an hour passed before the horse was subdued to canter and stop at the rider's bidding. But the subjection was real, for the master leaned back on the saddle and patted the hindquarters, which a few hours before it would have been almost certain death to approach.

A Theory About the Moon.

When the earth was very young, says Dr. Ball, astronomer royal for Ireland, it went round so fast that the day was only three hours long. The earth was liquid then, and as it spun round and round at that fearful speed, and as the sun caused ever-increasing tides on the surface, it at last burst in two. The smaller part was [illegible] x x x x

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Apr. 27. 1882

The Union county republican Standing Committee held a meeting last week to elect delegates to the state convention, and broke up in a row. A resolution was offered pledging support to any candidate the bosses might nominate, which was promptly voted down. A resolution was then offered endorsing the course of Hon. Chas. S. Wolf and opposing support of any boss set-up for governor. This resolution was carried, but the Chairman who is a boss man, declared it all out of order and that delegates who did not pledge support to whoever was nominated for governer are outside the party and had no right in the meeting. The majority, or anti-boss men then withdrew, and the minority remained and elected machine, or Beaver delegates.

The Pittsburg *Post* thinks it is a pitty that MacVeagh is not in the Senate instead of Mitchell, where his speech arraigning the Republican organization and administration would tell to some purpose; where he could fasten upon Republicans the infamous bargain with Mahone with the endorsement of repudiation, and the abandonment of reform for spoils. MacVeagh was entirely too independent to be retained in a stalwart cabinet.

The bill paying 1,300 "loyal" claimants for supplies furnished the Union army during the war, anything from a fence rail to apple-jack, passed the Senate on Friday. The claimants are of the border State and are shown to be of approved loyalty by affidavit. The bill had previously passed the House. It is noticeable that as soon as the Republicans got congress' the "loyal claims" commenced to rain down on the treasury. There is a suspicion of a "divy" here.

The split on Rawle in Philadelphia is causing considerable anxiety. In regard to the prospect of Beaver for governor they say that from present indications it will be impossible to harmonize the Beaver and Rawle interests; that a combination on Rawle will result in bringing out a new candidate for governor, and that a combination on Beaver would defeat Rawle. Friends of the respective candidates are now trying to pour oil on the troubled waters.

The clamor which has been raised against Cameron's candidate for Govern or all over the State of Pennsylvania has at last assumed such shape as to scare the boss crowd. Senator Mitchell has been receiving a flood of letters approving his recent course and [illegible] urging him to make a firm stand. A good many of these letters are from very prominent Republicans, some of whom have heretofore given allegiance only to the Cameron party. Most of them predict the defeat of Beaver or any other man that Cameron may put up as his man. Mr. Mitchell has shown some of the correspondence to his colleague as an argument against his high-handed proceeding in political management and the result has been to frighten the boss and his friends.

The House committee is in favor of two cent letter postage. These congressmen do read the *Reporter*—it suggested the 2 ct postage several weeks ago.

At Bethlehem iron works 200 men have struck for higher wages. These iron masters have been doing a booming business for the last 18 months, but have forgotten to get up a boom for the workmen; they only think of helping them when election day comes around, promising high wages for republican votes.

The fellow who tried to shoot the queen a short time ago, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Chairman Hubbell, of the Republican Congressional Committee, has failed to break the dead-lock at Richmond over Manone's three favorite measures. Twenty thousand dollars is said to have been offered to a Virginia legislator as a bribe and refused.

The house committee on civil service reform to whom were referred the several bills to enlarge the scope of the agriculture. The bill provides for a secretary, who shall be a cabinet officer, and four heads of bureaus.

If this bill passes we hold in reserve for the new cabinet position our infatigable farmer friend and Master of the State Grange, Leonard Rhone.

DORSEY

From the New York Press.

Yesterday the United States court, in Washington, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of ex-Senator Dorsey. This must be a pleasing fact for the republicans to contemplate. It was only some fifteen months ago that a dinner was given to this same Dorsey, as a testimonial of the efficient manner in which he had spread the greenbacks over Indiana for the election of Garfield and Arthur. On that occasion republicans of high degree, stalwarts and half-breeds combined, vied with each other to do honor to this king among ballot bribers. To him they owed the success of their ticket and the renewed opportunity of another four years' feast at the public crib. Why should they not have assembled to do him honor? Why should not Chester A. Arthur and J. Whitelaw Reid have raised the flowing bowl to his valor? Garfield owed his election to his work and that was enough for Reid. Arthur was raised to the vice presidency by his hand, and that was a sufficient pretext. But behind all this there was another tale. Dorsey was commended for the manner in which he had handled the republican sinews of war. Those sinews of war had been obtained from Brady and his colleagues, who now, with Dorsey, are indicted as conspirators and public plunderers. Under these circumstances it must be a pleasant reflection for Chester A. Arthur to remember that he extolled Dorsey as the man who accomplished his election, and that the money which Dorsey spent came from the people through the roguery of Brady and others of the gang. This is not the first republican who has been elected president by stolen public funds, but it is the first time that the proof has been brought home to the doors of the White House.

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his old energy of mind and nerves, and gave him strength to attend to business.—Cincinnati Lady.

Peruna in itself is a great physician.

The new railroad which is to strike Lewisburg—the Sunbury Hazleton and Wilksbarre—has wakened up the quiet denizens of that quiet boro' as though an earthquake had shaken it. The new road is a fixed fact, and will cross the Lewisburg and Tyrone road at this end of the town, and make connection with our road for a western outlet, and proceed to Milton where it strikes the P. and E. for a northwestern outlet.

Lewisburg will thus be a prominent railroad point and bids fair to improve and grow. This move seems to insure the extension of our road from Spring Mills through to Tyrone, and with the extension to Danville, will make it more than a mere branch road. Every indication at present points to the immediate pushing forward of this line and it is stated that the extension of our road through the valley may be in advance of the completion of the road to the Danville connection. This is the most cheering bit of railroad news we have had for a long time.

The Garfield funeral was the occasion for a big spree by the attending congressmen, and the bill for liquors amounting to $8000 charged to the government. Next there is to be a lawsuit about the funeral flowers. Chicago despatch says the magnificent floral tributes presented by Queen Victoria and the emperor of Brazil, upon the occasion of President Garfield's funeral, were brought here from Cleveland to be embalmed, the lady who secured the work being allowed in return the privilege of exhibiting them and selling photographs of them. The Garfield monument committee cut short the time of exhibition, compelling the lady to borrow money to complete the work. One of the ladies, getting tired of waiting for payment, got out a writ of replevin, and the flowers were stowed away in the duty-rooms of a police justice, where they now are. Some eminent legal talent has been secured on each side, and the case comes up a week from to-day.

The total number of distilleries in the United States is 5,203, and the production in gallons in 1881 was 17,228,150. The number engaged in grain distillation was 1,240; fruit distilleries, 3,963. The product of the fruit distilleries, however, was only 1,702,000 gallons.

To this, and in consequence of it, we might add there are hundreds of thousands of inebriates and as many more paupers and food and raimentless boys and girls, all to keep 5203 distilleries agoing.

The new Chinese act passed by the house last week is a ten year act, instead of 20 as vetoed by Arthur. The bill passed the house yeas 201, nays 37.

When they meet at Harrisburg, in a few weeks, it will be as a slate convention and not a state convention. The work has been set out on the sl[illegible] by the b[illegible] slate long ago [illegible] bosses. and it is this that the people dislike. Beaver may find that to be a slate candidate will be anything but pleasant.

The reclaim of the great African desert has again been revived. The French Cabinet Council has approved the scheme of De Lesseps for cutting a canal through the neck of land dividing the Gulf of Gabes from the salt marshes and low lying parts of the Desert of Sahara on the south of Tunis. It is expected the sea will, in virtue of this cutting, once more fill up the Sahara. The political advantage to be obtained by the scheme will be the isolation of Tunis and Algeria by creating a water barrier between them and Tripoli. The cost of the canal is estimated at 62,000,000 francs.

Mahone did not succeed in having Virginia re-districted so as to give the republicans and repudiators nearly all the congressmen. Since the little villain's sell out to the radicals, his way has been nearly as rough as that of Judas. But his treason has not yet brought Virginia under his heal, there were three honest republicans in the legislature who voted with the democrats against his infamous gerrymander and that blocked his game.

The steamer Sanford was burned off the Florida coast, on Monday, by which nine persons perished.

At Greensburg, Indiana, a mob took the prisoner, Garret, from jail and hung him on a tree.

Perry county republicans have instructed for Beaver.

South Bethlehem has 70 smallpox cases yet and 10 in Bethlehem.

There is a great strike at the cotton mills at Cohoes, N. Y.

BARN AND CATTLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says early Monday morning the large barn on the farm of Christian Hersney, near Hummelstown, was entirely destroyed by fire, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that but little of the contents of the building were saved. The barn contained seven horses, thirteen head of horned cattle, a large amount of hay and other feed, with machinery, harness, etc., all of which were destroyed together with the sheds attached which contained wagons, ploughs, windmill, reaper, threshing machine, harness of all kinds, many tons of hay, wheat, oats, &c. The building was fully insured. Mr. Hershey, it is stated was badly burned in his endeavors to save some of the stock.

SAVAGE FEMALEFIGHT

Reading. April 15.—Two young women named Reedy and Wickel, while returning from an entertainment last night, quarreled and fought desperately in the street. Miss Wickel, terribly beaten, was found afterwards on a porch, unconscious and bleeding. The girls had male escorts, who say that they were unable to prevent the fight.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

While there are thousands of young men loafing about in large cities complaining about dull times and nothing to do, there are thousands upon thousands of acres of good land in this country only waiting to be tilled. Fact of the business is, there are too many people who want to be lawyers, doctors, clerks, preachers and politicians, and not enough of them raising "hogs and hominy." Light out, loafers, and go to work tilling the soil. We can't all be gentlemen.

The above is sensible advice and comes from the Louisville Courier-Journal, and will be wholesome for country town loafers too.

Cannon, the Mormon delegate to congress, has been refused admittance because he has several wives, which is made a crime by the late anti-polygamy law Mr. Cannon has been a delegate from Utah for a number of terms.

Darwin, the scientist died in London, the other day. Darwin is author of the theory that man originated from the ape. If he ever comes back will he start in again as a monkey?

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSINATION.

A BIG BILL OF EXPENSES REPORTED TO CONGRESS,

Which Three Practical Men Show to Congress.

Washington, April 10.—The majority report on the bill reported from the Select committee to audit the expenses of the late President sets forth that after giving such attention to the subject as its importance demanded, the committee are of the opinion that Congress may properly and legally assume the expenses attendant upon the ground that he was stricken down while he was, and because he was, in the discharge of his duties as chief executive officer of the nation and commander in-chief of the army and navy.

The report refers to "the great responsibilities, the assiduouscare, untiring devotion and continued services of the surgeons and attendants," and makes honorable mention of Dr. Smith Townsend, Dr. Chas. B. Purvis, and Surgeon General Barnes, of the Navy, and of Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln, who were called immediately after the shooting occurred, and says "they did all that science and skill could accomplish towards the patient's relief, and to produce a reaction from the shock."

"Many of the claims have been rejected, not all of which were without merit. Others have peen allowed in part only, and all have been rigidly scrutinized, so much so that your committee feel authorized to state those claims recommended for payment are correct and just."

Commendable mention is also made of Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, J. Stanley Brown and C. O. Rookwell, who, the report says, devoted their whole time during the President's illness to his comfort and service. The committee concludes by urging the passage of the bill agreed upon by the majority.

The bill appropriates for the relief of Lucretia R. Garfield $50,000, less any sum paid the late President Garfield on account of his salary as President. It pays Dr. Bliss $25,000; Drs. Susan Edson, $10,000; Wm. J. Crump, $3,000; Secretaay of the Navy, $10,862 Wm. R. Speare, undertaker, $1 835; C. N. Jones, Elberon, $1,002, and to various merchants and others sums varying from fifty cents to $1,000. It provides that when Surgeon General Barnes be retired from active service he be placed on the retired list with the rank and pay of the Major General. It further provides that there shall be added to the medical corps of the army one Surgeon, with the rank, pay and emolument of a Lieutenant Colonel, and authorizes the President to promote Joseph J. Woodward to that position.

The report of the minority says: We do not object to the payment by the General Government of the funeral expenses of the late President, who was stricken down in the performance of his duties, and because of his occupying public station. Our objection to the report grows out of the recommendation for the payment for the service of physicians who attended [illegible] and surgeons [illegible] the late President. We are perfectly willing to concede that liberal compensation should be allowed the physicians and surgeons, a compensation in excess even of what it was possible for any of the medical attendants to have earned in ordinary practice during the time, but the sums recommended to be paid by the majority of the committee are excessive. We are of opinion there was no extraordinary medical skill exhibited in the treatment of the case, and nothing calling for extraordinary allowance for professional services. But while willing to be liberal we cannot consent to the manner of payment recommended, not to the extravagance and wanton lavishment of public funds.

We also respectfully protest against that part of the report of the majority which recommends the promotion of Surgeon General Barnes to a Major General's rank and retirement thereunder, and for the recommendation for the promotion of Dr. Woodward from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, with the rank and pay of the latter office. This committee has no jurisdiction to make any recommendations with regard to the military establishment. We were willing that the Government should assume to pay such sums for professional services as might lawfully have been recovered from the late President, and were desirous of treating such claims as claims against the estate of deceased rather than as properly cognizable by congress. We were willing, therefore, to appropriate to the estate such portion of unearned salary of the late President as would cover all such claims, but cannot agree that excessive sums shall be appropriated for professional services. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the committee, together with the bill accompanying said report, be recommitted, with instructions to the committee to require all persons having claims cognizable by said committee to present accounts thereof, and to require claimants in all cases to furnish proof as to the value of the services rendered or materials furnished, and in case of allowances for professional services as physicians or surgeons to make such allowances only as would be properly chargeable to and proveable against the estate of the late President, and to provide in the bill when again reported such further appropriation of unearned salary as would cover the amounts audited for such professional services.

J. S. BLACKBURN,
W. M. SPRINGER.
BENJAMIN LEFEVRE.

SENATOR MITCHEL GOES TO THE INDEPENDENTS

The war on Cameron and bossism goes on, and as it gains in strength so do the chancces of Beaver for an election dwindle. On Saturday the following was telegraphed from Philadelphia:—Senator Mitchell's alliance with the anti-Cameron republicans is thought to have been completed to-day, when he met twenty-four out-and-out republicans at a conference that lasted four hours. Wolfe, the leader of last year's revolt; Representative McKee, chairman of the independent committee; F. B. Reeves and many other members of the Philadelphia committee of one hundred were active participants. The burden of the talk, which at times was marked by vehemence, was that unless the republicans cease to uphold the spoils system all the thinking republicans in the state will desert it. The civil service spokesman was Henry C. Lea, but all the speeches were against any compromise with Cameron. The capture of Mitchell was deemed complete when he was induced to appoint Wolfe, McKee, John W. Lee, Barker and Reeves a committee to confer with the Cameron men, for it is recognized that every member of this committee is bitter in his hatred of Cameron and itching to hit him a blow. Though Mitchell railed at spoilsmen and affected to hope for peaceful adjustment of faction troubles, his appointment of a full-fledged independent committee is generally believed to indicate his surrender to those whom he met to-day. Democrats are satisfied that by to-day's work the breach between the factions is widened.

DESTRUCTIVE SOUTHERN CYCLONE

Macon, Ga., April 24.—A cyclone passed through a number of counties in this state on Saturday night. Samuel Gove, father of Ex-Congressman Samuel F. Gove and a Miss Lookhart were killed. Reports from Dallas county, Alabama, state that five negroes were killed and a number seriously wounded.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO

Wilmington, N. C., April 24.—A terrible tornado passed through Brunswick and Reader counties Saturday afternoon, destroying much property. One child was killed and several persons seriously injured.

WRECKED BY THE WIND.

TERRIBLE WORK OF A CYCLONE IN MISSOURI.

Towns Devastated and Many Persons Killed and Injured.

Chicago, April 19—Later advices concerning the cyclone which visited Brownville, Mo., twenty-two miles northwest of Sedalia, yesterday, says:—The storm struck the town at 4 P. M., and two minutes afterward a most fearful scene of death and destruction was visible on every side. Large two-story brick business houses were lifted from foundations and the ruins were scattered in chaotic confusions in all directions. Frame dwellings were overturned and crushed into splinters, while trees were uprooted and carried long distances by the force of the storm. Hogs and other animals were picked up in the air, carried various distances and and dropped lifeless in the track of the storm.

The first intimation the people had of the terrible disaster impending was the appearance of a low hanging, blueish, funnel shaped cloud rising in the southwest, which seemed to be whirling and rolling in all directions, assuming every conceivable form, and traveling at a most fearful rate of speed directly toward town. The people became intensely excited and many sought safety in cellars, but the storm came with such velocity that no time was given the majority to seek places of refuge. Just before the funnel shaped cloud struck the town a loud, roaring noise was heard, which was followed by several loud electrical explosions in the southwestern part of the town. The funnel seemed to strike the ground and rebound several feet into the air, but kept in close proximity to the earth during its entire passage through the town. It seemed to move in a rapid rotary manner and everything it came in contact with was drawn up in its mouth only to be dropped a few seconds later twisted and crushed all out of shape. Fifteen brick and two frame business houses, between fifteen and twenty dwellings, and the Missouri Pacific depot and telegraph office were entirely destroyed, and numerous other buildings badly damaged.

Seven persons were killed, whose names were as follows: P. Scruggs, a prominent farmer; D. Mayers, a prominent dry goods merchant; E. T. Arthurs, of Pittsburg;——Williams a traveling man, residence unknown; I. P. Payne, a Baptist minister; James Miller, a well known young man, and City Marshal White.

Perry and John Wilson, father and son, were fatally injured. The names of others were not obtainable. All except City [illegible] killed by the falling of buildings. He was upon the street and was the most mutilated and disfigured of any.

The track of the cyclone was about one hundred and fifty yards wide and extended from the southwestern to the northwestern limit of town, totally destro[illegible] twenty of the principal business houses and dwellings. Two large business blocks of two-story brick buildings in the northern part of town are torn completely to atoms and the debris scattered in every direction.

Besides those reported killed last night James Jackson had his back broken and will die, C. M. Kelly leg broken; Perry Wilson, leg broken; Dick Hickmun, W. H. Steers and Schoelin Chapman, severely bruised. Brownville is the oldest town in Saline county, and is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, twenty-two miles from Sedalia, and not far from Sweet Springs.

The total number of persons killed or injured foots up over 150. The City Hotel block is a complete wreck, nothing being left but a pile of bricks, mortar and debris. The body of a farmer named Matt Williams was taken from the ruins at halfpast one. His head was mashed to a pulp.

At Montrose Henrie county, Mo., last night the storm entirely demolished the Baptist and Christian Churches, and did more or less damage to twenty other buildings. The Farmer's Institue school building was struck by the cylone. The wind carried the structure entirely away, strewing the debris over the prarie for miles. Children in some instances were carried a long distance and a number of them seriously hurt. The damage will be nearly $20 000.

STABS HIS WIFE NINETEEN TIMES

A horrible murder—the result of intemperance—was committed at an early hour yesterday morning at No. 406 East Tenth street. The victim was Mary Lennon, thirty-six years old, and the murderer her husband John, thirty-five years old, a tailor by trade. Policeman Calvin, of the Houston Street Squad, forced an entrance to the house upon hearing the woman's screams. The woman was conscious, although her body was shockingly mutilated. An ambulance was called and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died at 10 o'clock. Coroner Brady took her antemortem statement. She said that she had been married twelve years ago and lived happily with her husband until 1877, when he began to drink heavily. He was in the habit of beating her and frequently threatened to kill her. At 8 o'clock Monday night he returned home after having been absent since Friday. He was under the influence of liquor and in bad humor. She prepared supper for him and after the meal he went to sleep on a lounge. She did not care to disturb him, and about midnight she went to bed. Shortly after 2 o'clock she was awakened by a noise in the kitchen. She got up and found her husband at the hydrant drawing water. She asked him to make less noise, but he turned savagely and told her to mind her own business. She threatened to call the landlord. This further infuriated him. He opened a large clasp-knife and brandishing it aloft said he had often threatened to hack her to pieces and he would do it now. Mrs. Lennon fled into the adjoining room, followed by her husband, who seized her by the throat and plunged the knife into her abdomen repeatedly until the entrails protruded. During the struggle she was cut in the back, on the loins and thighs, and finally the knife was drawn across the back of her neck, causing a wound three inches in length. Tennon was still hacking at his wife when the policeman entered. The knife was taken from him after a furious struggle. He seemed perfectly indifferent, and when asked his reason for the murderous assault said, with brutal coolness, that he had promised to cut his wife to pieces and had simply kept his promise. At the hospital the woman was put under the care of Dr. Bull, who did all in his power to save her life. But it was a hopeless case, as any one of the wounds in the back, abdomen or neck would have caused death. Dr. Bull said that she had altogether nineteen wounds—eight in the abdomen, four in the back, two on the neck and the rest on her arms and thighs.

THE FORD BOYS SURPRISED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18, 1882.—A special to the *Post-Despatch* from St. Joseph says:—"The messenger with the Governor's pardon for the Ford boys has not yet arrived as they are still in jail. To-day the Sheriff of Bay county served warrants on Robert and Charles Ford for complicity in the murder of Wood Hite, one of the James gang, in Ray county The Ford boys are disconcerted at the turn of affairs.

The only physician we have in the family for three years is Peruna—the best.

NEW STORE!

—o—

—AT—

CENTRE HALL.

Grand Opening

—OF—

NEW STOCK,

—BY—

JOHN MULLEN.

—AT THE—

—Hotel Stand.—

DRY GOODS,

LADYS DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS

NOTIONS. EANCY GOODS,

Ready Made

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Men and Boys.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar,

Tea, Syrups,

Queensware,

Glassware,

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Farmers will be allowed the highest price for all kinds produce.

The best bargains in Store Goods in the county.

Go to the New Store before purchasing elsewhere.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 and 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre County," and the several supplements thereto there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D. 1882 at one o'clock, p. m.:

Acr.	Per.	Warrantee names.	Taxes.
		BENNER.	
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50		Chas Shuey (owner)	2 [illegible]
		BOGGS.	
397	145	D Carscadden	35 76
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
143		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	Wm Hood	37 62
431	40	Moses Hood	19 38
150		Sarah Lane	13 5
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas, J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
⅔ of 196		Packer & Lucas	9 85
		BURNSIDE.	
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robt Brady	6 53
433	163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433	153	Wm Bingham	64 97
415		John Boyd	12 70
433	163	John Byers	25 97
433	163	Wm Cook	13 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	Wm Dewart	6 53
433	156	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Sam'l M Fox	13 00
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	Wm Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alex. Greaves	13 00
433	163	Chas Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 0[illegible]
433	153	Geo Harrison	64 97
433	163	John Housel	13 25
433	153	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alex Hunter	39 25
433	163	John Kidd	6 53
			12 4[illegible]
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo McLanahan	64 [illegible]
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Geo Mead	64 9[illegible]
200		Wm Miller	6 00
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	94 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andre Pettet	64 97
433	163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433	163	Sam'l Scott	13 00
415		John Snyn	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
433	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 30
415		Jacob Weidner	50 63
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Sam'l Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
		CURTIN.	
424		Robert [illegible]	
		[illegible] Ainesley	
415		Charles Allen	7 20
376		Sam'l Baird	9 01
185		Wm P Brady	17 7[illegible]
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 61
30		John Curtin	4 3[illegible]
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 1[illegible]
434	163	Abijah Davis	41 55
⅔ of 311		Peter Debaven	11 87
106		Joseph Devling	5 0[illegible]
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 9[illegible]
⅔ of 311		Cadwalder Evans	11 37
415		Wm Elliott	19 93
415		Esther Eddy	59 83
415		Robert Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gray	9 97
415		Wm Gilbert	39 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 4[illegible]
300	142	John W Godfrey	28 8[illegible]
120		Peter Hahn	2 8[illegible]
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Chas Hall	5 91
60		Ed Halowell	8 64
433		Joseph Bigby or Bigbe	41 55
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
203		James Irwin	14 61
380½		Joseph Kelso	36 48
403		Rebecca Kelso	38 07
400		Joseph Kelso	19 20
200		Mary Lane	14 40
150		Sarah Lane	48 20
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
405		John McCauley	14 40
200		Philip Meyers	28 80
140		Simon Meyers	14 40
410	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
1[illegible]		James Miller	14 13
400		Wm P Mitchell	19 2[illegible]
434		Wm P Mitchell	20 75
220		Wm P Mitchell	10 56
90		John P Mitchell	13 02
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 8[illegible]
42		J W Packer	2 08
15		J W Packer	37
226		J W Packer	15 6[illegible]
110		Wm M Packer	5 [illegible]8
50		Oline Quigley	1 44
300		Peter Smith	12 0[illegible]
	153	Sam'l Scott	41 5[illegible]
433	163	Mary Tallman	20 8[illegible]
200		Richard Tunis	4 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
160		Jonathan Willis	3 8[illegible]
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	31 18
461		Wm Yardley	11 04
		FERGUSON.	
150		A Barton Stoat (owner)	11 25
		GREGG.	
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5 of 49		Henry Haines	27
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
2-5 of 40		Henry Haines	14
400		Wm Logan	14 80
400		John Painter	14 80
400		Wm Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
		HAINES.	
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
106	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
3[illegible]8		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barron	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	2 25
246		Henry Beck	3 33
154	60	John Bell	3 25
344		Henry Beck	2 87
438	16	John Bolender	5 60
325	60	Henry Bolender	5 52
413	60	Frederick Bolender	5 30
400	60	Adam Bolender	5 12
400	60	John Boyle	3 25
406	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
408		John Craig	3 28
408	60	John Darr, Jr	3 25
382	78	John Darr	3 30
438	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
181	163	Peter Eiper	13 45
		Andrew Eiper	14 2[illegible]
250		Jacob Frees	1 47
262		Benard Gratz	3 25
435		H Gillman, S Snyder	18 75
437	140	H Gillman, S Snyder	26 0[illegible]
430		Chas Hall	21 22
400	108	John Hartman	6 84
400	103	Robt Irwin	7 00
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
418		Margaret Jenks	6 50
		Mary Jenks	6 50
400	99	George Cremer	26 92
428		Lowery	82
200	150	Wm Mosby	1 87
200		Wm Parker	1 63
400		Wm Parker	1 [illegible]2
400	60	Wm Philips	3 25
400		James Rand	6 50
440		James Row	6 50
428	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
300	80	Thomas Rustin	6 75
		Albright Swineford	4 88
		[illegible] Wolf	
80		Simon Snyder	3 25
88		Wm Tidd	75
100	60	John Tidd	3 25
412		Wm Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
25		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
		HALF MOON.	
48		Daniel Beck	2 96
40	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thos Heyskill (owner)	5 96
		HARRIS.	
196		J C Fisher	3 54
400		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Sam'l Young	70
		HOWARD.	
107	104	Sam'l Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 1[illegible]
200		Sam'l Custin	24 8[illegible]
208		John W Godfrey	26 3[illegible]
50		A D Harris	2 0[illegible]
		HUSTON.	
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
488	168	John Price	3 29
433	163	John Rollington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
		LIBERTY.	
407	120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
405	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robt & Jas Hays	21 79
175		Wm Hays	4 60
175		Geo D Hess	10 75
309	08	Robert Irwin	25 33
308	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
310		Jeremiah Jackson	25 49
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
406	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
		MARION.	
50		Wm Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
420		Robt Irwin	55 34
414½		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
47		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 59
50		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 30
50		Wm Tilgham (owner)	16 14
50		C M Bower (owner)	16 14
19		I S Fesig (owner)	6 43
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 0[illegible]
65		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
		MILES.	
430		Robert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
200		John Brady	3 00
440		Wm P Brady	6 60
290		Wm P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		Wm Barton	4 3[illegible]
424		Geo Calhoun	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		Wm Cooper	2 27
427		Wm Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 89
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
440		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 09
460		Alexander Hunter	6 90
400		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
[illegible]		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	Wm Miles	6 06
425		Sam'l Norton	6 59
300		Wm Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 04
418		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Reese	6 26
125		Wm Stedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
100		Abraham Scott	1 50
100		Sam'l Scott	77
150		Abraham Scott	2 27
90		Sam'l Scott	1 37
130		Robert Taggart	1 77
425		Henry Toland	6 39
125		Wharton Moore	1 89
425		David Williams	6 39
		PATTON.	
100		Henry Gross	5 56
		PENN.	
300	150	Adam Bolinder	2 98
383		Wm Cook	11 19
		POTTER.	
400		Wm P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alex Carmeron	80
138	134	Geo Foust	1 50
196		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 0[illegible]
400		Wm Garigus	3 02
400		Wm Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kusteborder	51
100		Shires & Fullmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
		SPRING.	
216	44	Wm McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
300		Catherine Robison	9 45
300		Rebecca Robeson	9 45
[illegible]		Richard Robison	3 66
80		Jasper Brooks (owner)	6 30
75		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
		SNOW SHOE.	
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	Wm Bingham	51 96
433	153	Felix Brunt	51 96
433	153	George Campbell	51 96
412	44	David Carscaden	49 41
418	44	David Carscaden	49 49
287	80	David Carscaden	34 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 96
433	153	Thomas Cuthburt	51 96
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
60		Geo Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Deleny	51 95
300		Joseph Devling	18 00
218		Sam'l Dobson	13 05
433		Geo Eddy	26 04
200		Thomas Fitzmmont	24 0[illegible]
60		Robert Gray	7 2[illegible]
383		James T Hale	45 9[illegible]
[illegible]		James T Hale	2 4[illegible]
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	152	Wm Lewis	51 95
433	153	Wm Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433		Sam'l Linn	51 95
358		John Ligget	42 35
200		J Z Long	24 00
200		J Z Long	24 00
433	153	Jasper Maylan	51 95
433	163	Edward Mayston	51 95
433		James McMannus	51 95
433	153	Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	Geo Mead	51 95
433	153	Wm McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
400		N J Mitchell	48 00
409	73	N J Mitchell	49 07
433	120	Luke Misner	51 95
433		Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433	153	Robert Morris	51 95
368	71	John M Nesbit	89 0[illegible]
⅓ of 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
433	153	Wm Parker	26 04
433		Geo Parker	51 95
216		Jeremiah Parker	12 92
360		John Pim	43 20
361	144	Hugh Pim	43 20
433		Job Reiley	45 00
360	144	John Reiley	43 20
433	153	Thos L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Ben H Tallman	26 04
162		Joseph Tomkins	19 44
433	153	A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Waln	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	163	Kerney Wharton	51 95
⅓ of 5 9 of 433	153	Mary Wharton	14 40
433	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
265		Francis West	15 91
433	153	Wm H West	26 04
433	153	John West	26 04
169		Francis West	10 15
433		Bird Wilson	51 95
		RUSH.	
164	10	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	83 26
328		James Allison	68 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
327		And Allison, Jno Lilly	62 40
40	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	76 60
433		John Black	62 40
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64
433	153	Peter Brutzman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	163	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
400		James Bush	20 80
200		John Burg	10 40
40		Sam'l Chestnut	2 08
200		John Copenhaver	10 40
250		John Copenhaver	26 00
776		Copenhaver, Whitcome	80 70
433	153	John Cunningham	26 78
100		Geo Clymer	5 20
100		Geo Campbell	5 20
300		Thomas Cuthberth	15 60
433	163	Sharp Delaney	5 64
150		Frederick Dorsh	39 00
433	153	Wm Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	153	Dan'l Ebler	33 80
433	153	Dan'l Fitzgerald	33 80
433	163	John Funk	11 26
217		Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
433	153	Sabastian Griff	56 42
433	153	Andrew Griff	56 16
216	156	Thomas Grant	22 58
433	153	Thomas Grant	33 84
433	153	Wm Gray	76 78
433	153	James Glenworth	5 64
50		Elizabeth Groe	2 60
100		Robt Grey	5 20
433	153	John Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Christian Hair	16 90
426	164	Christian Hair, Jr	16 64
433	153	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hanbright	22 58
216	156	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
433		John Harrison	26 78
433		Joseph Harrison	38 00
433	153	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
75		Joseph Harrison	3 90
112		Geo M Hartline	4 48
⅓ of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robt Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robert Irwin	22 52
433	15	Owen Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelly	67 60
100		Robt King	20 80
2200		James T Laird	228 80
433	163	Geo Latimer	5 64
135	68	Wm G Latimer	1 77
15		Casper Lawrance	78
433	154	Christian Lenhore	67 60
313	106	John Lowden	12 22
433	153	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	153	Edward Maystown	5 64
200		Wm McPearson	2 60
433	153	John Miller	16 90
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	163	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	Geo Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		Geo Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	187	Christian Musser	21 22
6		Ellen Nelson	2 80
223		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Philips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Philips	27 60
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 30
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	153	Christian Rohrer	16 90
504	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjamin Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 [illegible]0
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Shenk	16 90
433	153	Michael Shenk	16 90
217	16	Jacob Steke	9 84
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
⅓ of 167	07	Geo Slough	6 50
433	153	John Stonen	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
200		Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	67 60
433	163	John Such	67 60
406		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
433	153	Geo Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 56
333	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
402	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
412		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 62
75		Wm Wilson	15 60
433	153	Wm Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
		TAYLOR.	
76		Geo Aushutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		Wm Bell	119 00
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		Wm Bell	39 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434		Hugh Hamilton	65 00
433	163	Elizabeth Hootman	65 00
433	163	Leslie Melone	65 00
434		W W Montgomery	32 55
434		John Montgomery	32 55
433	163	John McCommond	65 00
123		Ridgway, Budd & Co. Tract No 1	18 46
180		Ridgway, Budd & Co. Tract No 2	27 00
189		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No 18	47 25
141		Ridgeway, Budd & Co Tract No 8	21 15
210		Ridgway, Budd & Co., Tract No 12	52 50
100		John Sherrick	10 00
128		John W Thomas	6 39
188		John W Thomas	21 89
119		John W Thomas	28 81
100		John W Thomas	10 00
100		Geo Cowher (owner)	10 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
100		Michael Weidner	25 00
60		Joseph Yoder	15 00
		UNION.	
398¼		Ebenezer Brenhan	39 87
		WALKER.	
90		Robert Asken	2 04
337	154	Robt & John Baker	7 61
150		Sam'l Barkman	9 54
129	120	Ruth Brooks	2 94
280	129	Mary Currick	6 30
115	13	Margaret Daugherty	2 60
139	110	Elizabeth Daugherty	4 05
119	39	Joseph Evans	2 94
92	26	Wm Eckert	2 08
211	72	Peter Hahn	4 74
22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	49
65	40	Wm Hahn	1 47
219	39	Margaret James	4 98
215	155	Edward James	4 86
59	40	David Johnston	1 34
163		John Knox	
327	160	Wm Manrell	7 37
90	94	John Mercer	2 04
327	100	David Mercer	7 34
384	36	Wm Miller	8 67
211	44	Capt Osman	4 74
86	40	Job Packer	1 92
80	40	Job Packer, Jr	2 02
182		Richard Purdon	8 19
100		John Purdon	2 25
150		David Reed	6 75
175		Richard Robison	7 89
100		R Robison	9 00
74	76	Christian Rohrer	22 50
382	36	David Sutler	8 62
79		H Duck Sr (owner)	3 56
12		Robert Wilson	28
		WORTH.	
½		Robert Campbell	2 40
250		J B Gray	24 00
25		Widow Morris	2 40
100		Wm Shippen Jr	9 60
100		Jonathan Laird (owner)	9 60
174		M & J Spotts (owner)	16 70

D. C. KELLER,
Treasurer.

apr18

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Shannon, dec'd, late of Centre Hall, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. G. HERRING,
Adm'r, Penn Hall, Pa
13ap6t

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

AGENTS WANTED.—A rare chance to make money rapidly, selling our New Book;

New York, by Sunlight and Gaslight.

Showing up the New York of to-day, with its palaces, its crowded thoroughfares, its rushing elevated trains, its countless sights, its romance its mystery, its dark crimes and terrible tragedies, its charities, and in fact, every phase of life in the great city. Don't waste time selling slow books, but send for circulars giving full table of contents, terms to agents, ect. Prospectus now ready, and territory in great demand
Address DOUGLASS BROS.,
23mar4t 53 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia

PE-RU-NA

$1000

Will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equaled by any or all other medicines combined. This is strong language, but it is true.

PERUNA is being more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession.

PERUNA positively cures consumption and all other lung and heart diseases.

For intermittent fever, chills and fever, dumb ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA.

No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA.

Tell your neighbors and your friends that PERUNA is the only remedy, and will cure you and them. Send for a pamphlet.

S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

Keep your bowels and pelvic organs regular with

MAN-A-LIN

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
8
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster

The Best Known Remedy for
Backache or Lame Back.
Rheumatism or Lame Joints.
Cramps or Sprains.
Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases.
Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains.
Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism.
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING

If you come in person,

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N.J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

If you order by letter,

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

John Wanamaker,
PHILADELPHIA.

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square.

Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE
AT THE REPORTER OFFICE.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 22 dec ly

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,

SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't — WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1347 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

I. B. SEELEY.
Fig. I.
Trade Mark.
Registered.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap.) "I. B. SEELEY —WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair,
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress at 15 cents andup, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefone an ame price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will uy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring sewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure,
We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.
We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work. trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomby [illegible] ways giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convinec your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
WM. KURTZ..................Associate Editor.
Centre Hall, Pa., April 27 1882.

WE HAVE JUST COME OVER

To Tell you

That the First Week of May will be

☞OUR OPENING—

☞OF SPRING GOODS!

Always Lively,
Always Lively, and
Up to the Times
Up to the Times

The FAIR and CENTRAL SUPPLY DEPOT (connected by Telephone)
WILL BRISTLE WITH BARGAINS!!
Whitmer & Co. | G. R. Spigelmyer
SPRING MILLS. & Co

LOCAL ITEMS.

—For Sale.—A Howe Sewing Machine, warranted in good order, at this office. Has drop-leaf and our drawers. tf

—The weather Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was fine with light freezes at night.

—Mr. Wm. Rarick, of this place, an old citizen of our valley, took seriously ill, a few days ago.

—Mrs. Krumrine, widow of Fred Krumrine, near Pine Grove Mills, was buried on Tuesday.

—Squire Boal wears his honors well—do not call him Jim any more. "Jim" will make a good Justice, no doubt.

—Horace Zerby of this place has the contract for the building of the new brick church at Zion, to be erected by the Lutheran congregation.

—To Dinges! to Dinges! that is the cry of all you see hurrying. All bound for Dinges' bargain store, where a bran new stock of all kinds of goods is being offered at prices so low as to astonish the natives. The crowd goes for Dinges' always follow the crowd.

—Among the many bargains at Doll & Mingle's we notice a man's whole stock brogan for $1.00, Carpet slippers at 25c—a nice 3 button walking shoe for $1.00—a nice dress shoe good style for $2.00.

—Mr. Ed. Hess has returned from Florida, but we are sorry to learn, not at all improved in health.

—Mr. Wm. Bower called upon the Reporter, the other day. He reports the grain fields in Haines twp., promising at present.

—Dr. Lenis not located at Aaronsburg, as our type said last week, but at Madisonburg, where he is getting into a good practice.

—Don't miss reading the Beehive advertisement, or miss calling at the Beehive before purchasing dry-goods elsewhere. They can accomodate your wants and needs as well as any city store.

—The Forks—Coburn station, seems to be having a boom. Henry Fryer put up a dwelling this spring, besides which houses will be built by John Bowersox, Mr. Vonada and Mr. Greninger, John Rote; the evangelical church is also to be erected forthwith.

—Queensware of every style and finest quality, stoneware of the best make and very low in price at Sechler's—they get it by the car load, hence can afford to sell much lower than others who purchase in small lots.

—Mike Confer is putting up a new toll-house at the lower end of town.

—Twenty and thirty miles is considered a small matter by some people to go to Sechler's grocery for fresh and choice things for the table.

—Some of the Millheim people are remonstrating against granting license for that town. On Thursday last depositions were taken by attorneys, Gephart for remonstrants, and Fortney for petitioners.

—Has come on and is rea[illegible] Wolf's new goods. His stock is the [illegible]nest the eastern market will afford. He never visits auction, to lay in trash, but buys genuine No. 1 goods always and when you buy from him you know you have No. 1 goods.

—The following may be read with profit by a number of worthies who took the Reporter regularly for years and then cheated us out of our pay:—Twelve years ago Miles Hallbacher, of Lititz, paid $150 to a farmer for a horse. The horse was a worthless one. The other day the consience stricken farmer paid over to Mr. Hallbecker $150 reminding him of the transaction, and telling him that during the dozen years passed the transaction had always troubled him.

—The greatest crowd of all is at the Philad. Branch. Some to see the mighty and wonderful stock of ready made clothing and others to buy. Lewins is doing a smashing business, because he sells lower than any one dare attempt. Never buy a single piece of clothing before you see what Lewins has and the cheapness of it. Money saved is money earned.

—The Seventh Annual Synodical Sunday School Convention of the synod of central Pennsylvania, will meet in the Lutheran church, at Aaronsburg, Pa., May 2nd, 1882, and closing on evening of 3rd. At the same time the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania will meet at the same time, closing with a public missionary meeting on Wednesday evening, when an address will be delivered by J. W. Goodlin, secretary of the Board of Missions.

One of the reasons why a side-saddle resembles a four quart jug is because it holds a gal-on. Now what is the difference between a butcher that trusts for his meat and the man who uses "Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot?" One losses flesh and the other gains.

—According to a recent decision of Judge Elwell where unseated lands or lots are "described in no other way than by the name of the owner, no adjoiners being given nor any other description sufficient to inform the owner or any one else that the specific property is to be sold for taxes, the sale goes for nothing". If this is sound law, but few sales held heretofore would confer a title.

For constipation and piles take Manalin.

—Not a particle of damaged goods in Dinges' store. All goods new. Go and see new stock of clothing for summer. Try his excellent groceries. Carpets he has hundreds of yards—and lots of other goods, we have not time to mention Go and see for yourselves. He has made a big awning so the rushing crowd can cool off under it. What a bulley idea.

—Relative to the Jonathin Moyer matter, the Snyder county *Tribune* has the following:—The body of Jonathan Moyer was exhumed on last Sunday, We are informed that on Saturday after the execution the lid of one of the eyes of the deceased opened, and looked very natural. It was observed by some, or at least so reported, that the glass above the mouth of the corpse was moist, or slightly sweated. The friends and neighbors agitated these facts, and on last Sunday the remains were disinterred, but were found just as they had been in the coffin, to all intents and purposes dead enough.

— Cowher, agent for the improved Singer, travels the valley, and will give you a machine on trial. There is no risk in a Singer and you will prefer it to any other no matter what name or where made. The improved Singer can not be beat—mind that ladies.

—The April number of the *Oriental Casket*, Philadelphia, edited by the well known novelist, Emerson Bennett, is at hand and is replete with instructive and interesting reading matter.

When your wife's health is bad, when you children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Wilkesbarre, April 16.—There is good authority for saying that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to bridge the Susquehannah river at Danville, and run the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre branch of the road to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Road at Milton, and with the Lewisburg & Spruce Creek Road at Lewisburg, thus making direct western and northwestern connections.

This may refer to the hinted completion of our own railroad, which would supply the western connection.

This railroad connection, by way of Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. will make the shortest and most direct route between New York and Chicago, as will be seen at once by the map, and will make the Pennsvalley road an important link in a great through route. With the present rivalry between the companies for the shortest route to the west, it is not unlikely that this connection will be made and our road completed.

—The contracts for building the "New Line" of the P. and R. Railroad from Shamokin to West Milton, have been awarded to Thomas A. Reilly of Pottsville, and William Nolan of Reading. The length of the road is thirty-eight miles and it is to be completed by December next.

—Get ready for the big comet—it is going to be a fine fellow, and visible in a few weeks to the naked eye. Get your groceries all ready now, from Sechler's, so you will have no bother for then when the new heavenly wonder makes his bow to our orb. Have good coffee, tea, syrup, best canned and dried fruits, fish, cheese beans, peas, pickles, spices, &c., such as are kept at Sechler's only, and then you can take all the time you want to feast the eye upon the comet, while you feast your stomach and please the appetite with pure, fresh and wholesome food from Sechler's

—The Bellefonte *Daily News* says: Our quiet town was the scene of a sad causalty Thursday afternoon. Willie Cleaver, a two-year old colored child, whose parents reside on High street, above the old M. E. church was sitting in a high chair near a table on which was placed a lighted lamp. The little fellow pleased with the bright flame, drew it towards him, upsettang it in his lap. Instantly the oil ignited, the chair on which he sat and his clothes becoming a mass of seething flames. He was terribly burned about his upper portion of his limbs and those parts of the body that were in contact with the chair. Dr. Harris was called, but all efforts to revive the child from the stupor produced by the shock were futile. He lingered until 2 o clock Wednesday morning when he expired.

—Dinges at the bargain store, has now got in full blast with his new goods in his new room, and goods are going like hot cakes; selling cheapest in the valley is what accounts for it.

—We have received the January number of the original English Chatterbox from the American publishers, Messrs, Estes and Lauriat, Boston, Mass. This is the children's magazine par excellence; containing 32 pages, and 16 full page illustrations each month. It has more than a million readers in America. For one dollar sent by a New Subscriber, directly to the publishers, they will send, postpaid, *Chatterbox* for one year and a beautiful steel engraving of a little girl puzzeling over her first sum and entitled "Ought and Carry One." The engraving is 18x24 inches and sells for $3.00, thus giving every new subscriber $4.00 worth for $1.00.

—Mr. Ed.—Some kind friends of the Aaronsburg Lutheran Congregation made their pastor a present of a handsome cane mounted with ivory. The recipitant hereby acknowledges the present and honor conferred upon him. The proper Acrostic for the word Cane is: Christ And None Else. Now as the cane the writer has been presented with, shall be his support in his declining years, so may Christ be the kind friends support in all the trials of life, is the fervent wish of their pastor.

John Tomlinson.

—Grand Opening—Maj. J. B. Fisher of Penn Hall Pa., is at present in the eastern cities buying his Spring stock of merchandise which consists of Dry Goods Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Wood and Willowware, Hats, Ready-made clothing for men and boys; Ladies trimmed hats, Ladies spring coats and all the new novelties of the season. He expects to purchase an unusually large stock which will enable him to sell at the lowest figures. His grand opening days will commence on next Saturday and continue for one week. Give him a call as he will have bargains for all.

It is a fact that cannot be denied, Peruna is supplanting all other medicines.

—The rush at Doll and Mingle's shoe store is greater this week than ever before.

—Court was largely attended—Judge Orvis on the bench. Monday was taken up with constables returns' and granting some of some licensees. Tuesday morning a case of Bartges vs. Meyer & Motz, for grain sold was tried, with a verdict for $300 in favor of Mr. Bartges. The rest of the day was taken up with the fight for and against granting license to Jonath. Kreamer and W. S. Musser, of Millheim without any decision being reached. All or nearly all the other licenses applied for were granted.

—Perhaps the most successful business house in Bellefonte is the Boot & Shoe store of Doll & Mingle, This store was opened a few years ago, with comparatively nothing but by fair-dealing, and low prices it has grown to be the leading store of its kind in Central Penna. The firm is well fitted to manage all business of its kind, while Mr. Doll has a wide spread reputation as a shoemaker, Mr. Mingle's reputation as an honorable, square-dealing man has never been questionable. "Cap" is so well known among our readers, that anything we might say to his credit would only be a waste of words.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* pronounces the Circus Royal a humbug, and is only the worn-out O'Brien show.

—Ha, ladies, did you see the late styles at Dinges,' just unpacked? how pretty exclaims one, how handsome says another, and still another, oh Lor me how cheap, can't see how Cleve can do it.

Part of a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic cured me of rheumatism. My dyspeptic wife got so much relief from the balance that she tried another bottle, and now we can truly say we have never

—The best article of phosphate in the market for summer crops. It is the S. C. Sol. Phosphate and I. J. Grenoble, at Spring Mills has it for sale. Get some before it is all. 2t.

FIVE BLOCKS IN THE HEART OF A LAKE CITY SWEPT AWAY

St. Paul, Minn., April 22.—A special comes from Lake City, Minn., says: about 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in what is known as the Rope Neal hotel, on the point, and soon it was certain that the business portion of the town was doomed. The wind was blowing strongly from the east across the lake, and the draft created by the fire soon produced a perfect hurricane of flame, before which two-thirds of the town succumbed. The flames destroyed five solid squares of business buildings, leaving only three rows of buildings standing in the business portion of the town. The loss is roughly put at $400,000; insurance at $150,000. The fire started at a little before 2 o'clock, and in less than an hour the worst had been done.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Sunderland, April 18, 1882.—An explosion has occurred in the Black Horse Colliery, and, it is feared, twenty-three persons have been killed. Seven persons have been rescued. They were badly urned. Fourbodies were recovered from the colliery. Fourteen persons are still missing. Thirty-five persons were killed by the colliery explosion.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Elias Horner, late of Spring twp, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BOAL, Centre Hall.
27ap6t Adm'r cum test. annexo.

MADISONBURG CHI[illegible]

A very heavy thunder sho[illegible]r passed over this valley on Wednesd[illegible] eve.

The firm of Ocker & Royer [illegible]e putting up a new steam saw mill on [illegible]eir lumber job.

Clayton Brown, son of Ema[illegible]el Brown is seriously afflicted with r[illegible]matism.

Henry Feidler is now a [illegible]ll fledged buckster he makes two, trip to market weekly.

On Sund[illegible] April 16, [illegible]F. Miller's house wa[illegible]red by [illegible]me person while b[illegible]nding relious services and st[illegible] watch, a little boy's savin[illegible] several other small articles [illegible] caught. Facts of this kind sh[illegible]ated with a statute of the shot [illegible]

Again we are [illegible]lled upon to mourn the death of one of our ag[illegible]d citizens, viz: Adam Shafer, sr., who departed this life on Sunday April 16. Mr Shafer was one of the early pioneers in this valley, entering when all was a [illegible]ast wilderness, when the deer and bears were yet daily visitors among the settlrs. His life has been that of a farmer; he was beloved by all who knew him. His funeral was largely attended—his age was 85 years 4 months and 24 days. Peace be to his ashes.

Miles

WILLIAM CAMERON'S WILL.

An Interesting Will Case to be Decided Next Month.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that the Supreme Court is expected to hear argument next month in the celebratd contest of the will of the late Willian Cameron, brother of Ex-Senator Simon Cameron. In 1877 the testator died, a Lewisburg, Union County, leaving an estate worth then a million and a half He left to survive him, his widow Eleanir Cameron, two daughters—Mary M. Packer, wife of Ex-Congressman, John B. Packer of Sunbury; Jane Harrison, wife of Dr Francis Harrison, of Lewisburg—and four grandchildren. On September 20, 1877, the register of wills of Union Co admitted a will to probate which named Dr. Francis Harrison as executor. The will was written by Mr. Packer, and by its provisions about nine tenths of the estate were left to that gentleman's wife. Another will was produced drawn by John B. Lynn, ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth with numerous codicils attached, the latest bearing the date of March 15, 1876. In this the two sisters receive share and share alike. An appeal was taken from the Register's decision a year after by Mrs. Martha C. House, of Pittsburg, one of the grand daughters of the deceased, but Judge Elwell refused to grant an issue. In this shape the controversy now comes before the Supreme Court in the form of an appeal from the decision of the register of wills of Union county. It is claimed that the paper proved is, not the last will and testament of William Cameron; that if ever executed it was done by fraud and undue influence. A grand array of counsel appears in the case. For Mrs. House and Mrs. Harrison, the two contestants, are the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Andrew H. Dill, Charles S. Wolfe, William Van, Gezer and George Guyer. Since the case has reached the Supreme Court Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia, has also been retained by the contestants. The Packers and the widow Cameron are represented by the Hon. Wayne M'Veagh S. P. Wolverton, Joshua W. Comly, S H. Orwig and Miller and Sons.

THE BASQUES.

The Basques are in many respects the most peculiar people dwelling in civilization, of which they really form no part. For centuries they have undergone very little change, being scarcely affected by revolutions or progress of any kind. They number about 800,000, 130,000 being citizens of France, but the bulk and the most distinctive of them occupying the Basque Provinces in Spain—Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava. There is no record of their ever having been subdued. Carthagenians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Frenchmen or Spaniards have effaced their marked traits, corrupted the purity of their race, or even modified their time-honored customs. They are of medium size, compact of frame, singularly vigorous and agile, having light gray eyes, black hair and complexions darker than the Spaniard Simple in manners and character, they are proud and impetuous, determined and fiery patriots, and merry, sociable and hospitable withal. The women are comely and strong, capable of, and often doing, masculine work, are notable for vivacity, suppleness and grace, and wear gay head dresses over their variously braided and twisted locks. Both sexes are exceedingly fond of games, festivals, music and dancing. The national costume is a red jacket, long breeches, red sash, square knotted cravat, hempen shoes and pointed cap. Their manners are patriarchal and their habits also. While the sexes mingle without restraint, they are very moral, and marriage vows are religiously kept. Their soil is fertile, and the Basques are so industrious that they produce good crops generally, notwithstanding their primitive agriculture. They are, practically, democrats, the condition of all being very nearly equal, as the nobility, who derived their origin mainly from the Moors, are very few. They have very few towns or villages, their habitations being scattered over most of the heights of the three Provinces. Politically, they are divided into districts, each of which choose an Alcalde, who is both a civil and a military officer, and a member of the Junta, meeting annually in some one of the towns to deliberate upon public affairs. The Alcaldes are always men of age and experience, and fathers of families. The Basques' rights are protected by written constitutions (*fueros*), granted them by ancient Spanish kings. They are supposed to be the last remnant of the old Iberians, and have ever preserved an exalted reputation for courage among their native mountains. They were the Cantabri of the Romans, who admired them for their sturdy defence of liberty, and are alluded to by Horace as a people very hard to teach to bear the yoke. Centuries later, they fell, in the renowned defiles of Roncevalles, upon Charlemagne and his army when returning to France, slew his bravest paladins, and compelled him to fly for his life. Euscaldunac is the name the Basques give themselves, and their country they call Euscaleria. They are prouder even than the Spaniards, and the mere fact of being born in their district secures the privilege of universal nobility.

S. P. Q. R.

One night, while a Roman piece was being performed, there was a discussion among the supers as to the meaning of the initials S. P. Q. R. inscribed upon the banners. Dan Shean, who overheard the conversation, quietly suggested that it meant "salaries paid at a queer rate." The joke was reported to the manager, who summoned Dan to his presence, and severely reprimanded him for the remark. "Sure, sir," answered Dan, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "you've been misinformed. I told 'em it meant salaries paid quite reg'lar!'
—*Belgravia.*

The wisdom of this world is utterly inadequate to the task of discovering the wisdom of God

Those gifts are the most acceptable which the giver has made precious.

WHIRLING TOWARD THE SUN.

The Wells Comet Booming Along At a Terrific Pace.

The new Dudley observatory comet is whirling through space at a tremendous rate of speed, and in time will probably span half the arch of the sky, making the autum evenings brilliant with its incandescent light. By the first of May the celestial visitor should be visible to the naked eye, and every one who can command the use of the telescope ought get at least one look at it before that time. It is a sight to be remembered, especially if the comet should make as great a display within two months as the astronomers predict it will. Remembering that this gives promise of being one of the grandest comets ever seen. It is interesting to look at it in its babyhood. It is far from having anything imposing in its appearance. The unexperienced observer has to look twice before seeing it at all, especially if the telescope he is using be of small aperture. Yet anybody can see that it is an infant Hercules. It has a head like a star, compact yet brilliant, and it trails behind it in its million-mile-a-day fight a out there in space than most comets are able to display at their perhelion.

The latest observations confirm the early declaration made by Prof. Boss that the comet will go extraordinarily close to the sun. No astronomer has succeeded in identifying it with any previous comet, and it is probable that this is its first visit to the solar system, at least since men have made records of the celestial phenomena. It is not impossible that it last exhibited the glories of its train to the inhabitants of the worlds revolving around some distant fixed star. The question is frequently asked. "How large will the comet be?" It is impossible to say more than that, judging from the brightness of its nucleus and the present rate of increase in the size of its tail, it ought to be a more brilliant comet than that of last summer. But nobody can promise what it will be, because the nature of comets and the laws that govern the development of their tails are not well enough understood to enable astronomers to make positive predictions concerning their appearance. This comet's position when nearing the sun will not be such as to give us the best view of its tail. The comet of 1858, like this one, was watched from the time it appeared as a faint object in the telescope until it hung like a great band of light in the Western heavens.

[illegible]URORS—APRIL COURT.

J[illegible] 2d week—Bellefonte—C Shrock, J C Weaver, [illegible] J H Lingle..... Rush—J J [illegible] Snyder, Bishop......Ferguson—M D [illegible] Boggs—J S Proudfoot, H Curtin......Philipsburg—J Haworth......Snowshoe—A C Hinton......Patton—G Biddle, J T Grey, H Lee, W Leitzel......Potter—Ed Allison, J Kennedy, W W Royer, F Foreman Howard tp—T Fletcher, J Turner .... Benner—J Dale......Spring—H Smith... Harris—J Rupp......Millheim—J W Adams ..... Philipsburg—O Hancock......Union—R Conley......Huston—R Robeson......College—W L Foster......Gregg—Samuel Litle, D M'Cool......Miles—Simon Small ...... Penn—W H Smith, M J Jamison ....Haines—H A Mingle, J J Musser.... Marion—J Zimmerman ......Liberty—J A Quigly.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

W S Williams......	vs.	Mark J Williams.
David Harter........	"	Mary B Valentine et al.
Weston Morris et al	"	Mary A White et al
L C & S C R R Co use of	"	P Gray Meek.
Kersteter & Ertle.	"	Samuel Leitzell.
Catherine Hoffman	"	Henry Bryan.
J G Ford trustee.	"	George Dale.
Wolf, Potter & Co	"	Holt & McDowell.
Belle W & S Gov M Co	"	John C Motz.
Joseph Weaver....	"	Penna R R Co.
E J Walker use of	"	J L Sommerville.
E J Pruner et al...	"	Christian Sharrar.
E J Pruner et al...	"	Christian Sharrar.
Evan Thomas......	"	Johnathan Kreamer
G O Bryan use of..	"	James O Bryan.
John Shively........	"	John T Fowler.
John Shively........	"	John T Fowler.
The Hayden Co....	"	W P Duncan & Co.
Jno Dale's admr's.	"	James Dale's adm's
William Wolf......	"	Henry Garver et ux
The Singer Mfg Co	"	T M'Quillen et ux.
W J Musser........	"	John Hoy et ux.
Com of Penn use of	"	Wm Allison, Jr et al.
Lancashire Ins Co	"	J H Morrison et al.
Aaron Durst........	"	James Runkle,
C H Strohecker use of...............	"	Andrew Immel.
Jacob A Crider.....	"	Stanley Watson.
Theodore Gordon et al..........	"	Samuel Lyon.
Thomas Merryman	"	John T Fowler.

Good News!

—o—

It will be

—GOOD NEWS—

for all, to know that the Most Complete Stock of Goods in the valley,

A-N-D—T-H-E—B-E-S-T

has arrived, and is now opened, at

—WOLF'S—

Old Reliable Stand.

The finest and best gentlemen's Dress Goods, in the county.

The finest, best and latest styles ladies' Dress Goods.

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

Queensware, Glassware, Groceries, none but what are pure. He has the only pure, old-fashioned NEW ORLEANS sugar in the county, an article rarely found in these days.

A complete assortment in each department.

Come and see one of the best stocks in the county.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Adam Hosterman, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATH HARTER,
20ap6t Adm'r, Millheim, Pa.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company No. 233 South 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday May 1st, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place

JAMES R. M'CLURE,
13ap3t Secretary.

NEW MILLINERY
At Potter's Mills.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Miller, having secured the service of Miss May Crichbaum, who has had 13 years experience as a milliner, she kindly solicits a portion of the patronage of the ladies of Penns valley. She will keep constantly on hand a full supply of millinery goods, such as *BONNETS, Trimmings, Artificial flowers* and all goods kept in a well furnished millner shop. Latest styles al[illegible]s. 13ap4t

Caution.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of $40, given by me to Daniel Slotman about the last of December, 1881, and now in possession of Wm. Zerbe, as colateral. As I have not received value for the same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

PHILIP FLORAY,
13ap3t Potter Twp.

THE GREAT

```
BBB EEE EEE H H I V   V EEE
B  B E   E   H H I  V V  E
BBB EE  EE  HHH I  V V  EE
B  B E   E   H H I   VV  E
BBB EEE EEE H H I    V  EEE
```

ONE PRICE STORES

Bellefonte, Pa.

SPRING & SUMMER 1882,

Grand Display of an Entire New Stock of Goods at Prices that defy Competition.

—o—

There having been such an unsettled feeling among Importers and Manufacturers of late, we have been especially Exacting in the Purchase of our NEW STOCK.

—o—

Having been connected with a Large Wholesale Bussiness for many years in New York gives us an advantage over many others in the purchase of Goods.

—o—

Having watched with an eagle eye every opportunity and whenever a concession has been offered, we have taken advantage of it and pitched in.

—o—

By marking every article in plain figures and at uniform percentage above cost, our customers always derive the benefit of every bargain that we obtain.

—o—

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE.

—o—

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
PRINTS & DOMESTICS,

Hosiery, Notions and Trimmings,
Linens, White Goods and Laces,
Woosted and Embroideries,
Shoes, Carpets,
Oil Cloths, and Mattings,
Gents Furnishing Goods and

MERCHANT TAILORING.

—o—

Permit us to offer thanks to our many patrons for the confidence manifested by them in our mode of doing business.

—o—

By sticking to the one price and no misrepresentation plan of offering our goods to the public, we hope to merit an increased continuance of their patronage.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER,

New York Office }
97 Frankin St. }

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

[illegible] JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y

For Samples
of
all kinds of Dry Goods
send to
Strawbridge & Clothier
8th & Market Sts.
Philadelphia.

TREACHERY BY TROOPS.

Instead of Protecting They Plunder the Russian Jews.

Vienna, April 20.—The *Allegemene Zeitung* publishes an account received from the frontier, which says the troops, previous to the arrival of the governor of Padolla of Balta, sided in the plundering instead of protecting the Jews there. Forty persons were seriously injured during the progress of the riots, some of whom have since died. Fully one thousand homes were destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at 4,500,000 rubles.

MARRIED.

In Lewisburg, on the 12th of April, by Rev. B. Hengst, Mr. A. J. Auman and Miss Mary Immel, both of Centre Co.

On the 9th of April at the Lutheran Parsonage in Rebersburg by Rev. A. K. Zimmerman Mr. Charles F. Wolf of Boonville and Miss Sarah J. Tyson of Zeiglerville both of Clinton Co, Pa.

DIED.

On 22 inst, in Ferguson Township Mrs. Catharine Young, aged 83 years, 3 months and 15 days'

On 23 inst, near State College, Mrs. Elizabeth Krumrine, widow of Frederick Krumrine, aged 76 years, 6 months and 30 days.

MARKETS.

Wheat $1.42; Corn 83; Oats 55; Cattle—prime 8½; good 7½; Wool Sheep 7; sheared 5½; Hogs prime 10; common 8½.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.30
Rye 80c
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled, 85c.
Oats, 50c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4.5 0
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 30c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 15c.
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 15c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

DINGES!

[illegible] stretching across th[illegible]

—||o||—

READ THIS!!

—o—

1000 YARDS OF CARPET OFFERED 10 PER CENT BELOW COST.

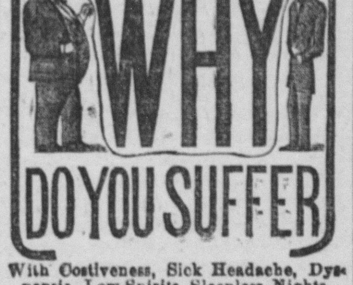
Dinges has 1000 yards of carpet which he offers at 10 per cent below cost if bought between this and Saturday next.

Dinges sells 3 lbs. of Pruens for 25 cents.

Dinges sells 3 lbs of dried peaches 25 cents.

Dinges has gone to the city and is bent on selling off present stock, and offers all goods below cost to make a quick and clean sweep.

LOOK OUT
FOR
DINGES! DINGES!
TR—E—M—E—N—D—O—US
STOCK NEW GOODS!!
Early
☞NEXT WEEK.☜



With Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is

Green's Liver Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, and when used in connection with each other according to directions, are invariably successful. They are sugar coated, and are sent by mail on receipt of price. In order to prevent counterfeiting they are put up in round boxes, with the signature of F. P. Green around each box.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents. Manufactured only by
F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.
For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall.
5may y.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
Brown Chemical Co.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by Brown's Iron Bitters, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking Brown's Iron Bitters, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person.
Mrs. W. J. Flynn,
39 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.
Brown Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PROCLAMATION NO 2.

(HEADQUARTERS.)

Sinking Creek Mills, Pa.

I am now ready to announce to the people of Pennsvalley that I have returned from the eastern cities with one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

NEW SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this section of country, consisting of Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, in all the latest styles, Ladies fine shoes, Mens and Boys Ready-made Clothing,

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, Windowshades, Notions, Qneensware Glassware, Fresh Fish.

A full line of Groceries.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

and see for yourselves that this is the BEST and CHEAPEST STORE in the Valley.

N. B.—The Highest Prices paid for Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, dried apples, apple butter, Beans and Bacon.

April, 1882. H. STRAUB.

---FISHERMEN AHOY!---

I have just received
400
JAPANESE BAMBOO RODS,
From 12 to 20 feet long.

Fine Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods and Bait Rods, Fine Artificial Flies, REELS, BAIT BOXES, BASKETS, SNELLS, Lines, Fly Books, and a general assortment of

ROD MOUNTINGS

too numerous to mention. Also the new BARBLESS Hooks. Please call and be convinced.

THEODORE DESCHNER,
16mar2m Bellefonte, Pa.

The time has come when Farmers must practice strict economy in all their purchases for articles needed on the farm, and none will require more attention than the subject of fertilizers. WHY SHOULD YOU PAY [illegible] HIGH PRICES [illegible]ble when demanded by some for their goods when you can buy a relia[illegible] manure at $25 per ton of 2000 lbs., delivered on cars or boat in Philad

The Analysis is guaranteed to every purchaser and is plainly printed on every bag. We say to you buy

Baugh's 25 Dallar Phosphate.

Send for circular showing guaranteed analysis.

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If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease take Ginger Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York.

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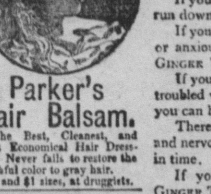

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A new and exceeding fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75 cents.

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Dr. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb

Dr. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14apr

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Jewelry, Stationery and Books of all kinds, cheap as the cheapest in the county. Watches Repaired at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed,

He will keep all goods usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. 23 feb 3m.

Administrators Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob L. Lose, dec'd, late of Miles township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present when duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. REIFSNYDER,
30mar6t. Administrator.

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
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Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
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BEST business now before the public You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22dec y

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Language of a Fan.

Beaconsfield writes: A Spanish lady with her fan might shame the tactics of a troop of horses. Now she unfurls it with the slow pomp and conscious elegance of the bird of Juno; now she flutters it with the languor of a listless beauty, now with all the liveliness of a vivacious one. Then, in the midst of a very tornado, she closes it with a whirr, which makes you start. Magical weapon! It speaks a particular language and gallantry requires no other mode to interpret a Spanish woman's most subtle conceits or her most unreasonable demands.

Perils of Dressmaking.

The occupation of dressmaking is by no means so safe as is generally supposed. A dressmaker admitted into the Leeds dispensary, in England, was found to have a distinct blue line on her gums, with simultaneous symptoms, such as furred tongue, inflammation of the lips, and general debility—all signs pointing to the probability of poisoning by lead. The doctor in attendance on her for some time failed to discover the source, and was beginning to think the blue line had been caused in some other way, when he accidentally learned from a merchant that silken thread being sold by weight and not by length, is sometimes adulterated with sugar of lead. He then questioned the patient, and she informed him that it had been a common practice with her at work to hold silk, as all other kinds of thread, in her mouth, and, that she had done this the more readily with silk, inasmuch as it had a sweet taste. This characteristic is a sure indication of the presence of lead, and all thread possessing it should either be rejected or used with caution. It will be found that the silk thread of the best makers is tasteless, whereas some inferior threads are sweet.

Fashion Fancies.

Colored red-spreads are fashionable.

Polka dots, specks and circles are all the rage.

Polka dotted neck wear is as fashionable as ever.

A feature of new walking jackets are V-shaped waistcoats.

Back draperies are not so elaborate in the looping as formerly.

There are beaded laces worked in dark rich colors on a black ground.

Gilded paragon frames are placed over the linings of handsome parasols.

Chenille-spotted, silvered and shaded tulles appear among ball dress fabrics.

Navy blue asserts itself in all the new goods, silk, woolen, cotton and linen.

There is a revival of the taste for oriental colors and designs in all kinds of goods.

Open work embroidery of black silk on net will be used as a trimming for grenadines.

[illegible] large pouf bow, with wide ends, trims the backs of some of the new mantles.

Maroon or Egyptian red in combination with porcelain blue is much admired in lawn tennis goods.

A silver fly with wings of Rhine crystals and ruby eyes, on a golden leaf, is a late design in hairpins.

One of the prettiest mock jewel brooches is a harp of silver set with crystals and mock rubies, with twisted golden strings.

Among the model bonnets from Paris are poke-shaped Panamas, lined with velvet and trimmed with handsome satin ribbons, trails of the most exquisite flowers, and aigrettes and pompons in soft and beautiful tints.

Dresses of fine French lawn will this summer be made in short princesse style, the upper part formed of perpendicular shirrings and bands of insertion, and the lower portion of flounces embroidered twelve inches deep.

Boots laced up the front are coming into fashion for the promenade. They are in kid or morocco, faced and finished with patent leather. The Henri Deux shoe in black satin nearly covers the instep and is embroidered in a fine close pattern with jet beads.

For spring and summer wear fancy silks are in great demand. In taffetas, Louisine, glace, chene and other light silks, are found some novel and attractive patterns and combinations. These fabrics make inexpensive and dressy costumes which, with care, will last two seasons, especially if a thin lining is used in making them up.

Bustles are worn quite below the waist-line in the back, and do not reach over the hips as in the past, the bouffant effect here being produced entirely by the pannier-draperies, to which are added huge sashes of moire, satin or silk, which are draped and tied above the low-set bustle, the ends falling very often to the foot of the skirt in the back.

A Sailor Coon.

A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream*, who used to sail a fast yacht, the Decoy, describes one of his crew, a pet coon, caught when young and raised in the boat-house. The yacht never sailed without him. He was "forward man." Often when the sea was heavy it would wash him from the deck into the boiling foam, but in an instant he was again at his post, and gave us all to understand by a peculiar guttural sound that he meant business. He delighted to sit on the end of the bowsprit, and when we would cross a boat's bow, or take the wind out of her sail, he talked. Sometimes a coming sea would chase him up the jibstay a foot or two, but he never failed to regain his old position. In moderate weather, and the water smooth, he would come aft, and looking at me knowingly, would mount the tiller; and with one paw placed affectionately on my arm, would sail the boat for miles. Then he did talk. He had been shot at several times from rival boats, and he knew them all as well as we did. Once he was badly hurt, and falling from the end of the bowsprit into the water, I picked him up as he drifted by. The ball had passed through his intestines. He was a sick coon, almost unto death. We ran into Gloucester, where a surgeon, a friend of ours, attended his wound. How often he thanked that man for his kindness the God that has given life to all can only tell, for he was then to weak to talk. We all loved him, and it was reciprocated. How our hearts warmed and throbbed in sympathy for that innocent, unoffending atom of the great creation. He got well, but he never ventured out on the bowsprit any more. Quiet afternoons in the boat-house he would climb up gently into my hammock, and softly comb down my beard with his paws, and brush the flies away until I snored; then he knew I was dead to all earthly things, and in a minute he would have my watch and money down to the last cent, and, in fact, everything about my clothes. Unlike, however, the genus man—with all his godlike gifts—he gave his plunder back, and told me plainly he could have robbed me if he liked.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* believes that the burning of Walker hall at Amherst college was caused by spontaneous combustion, the floors having been oiled on the day before. It also says that some years ago Contractor Johnson, who built the Northampton First church and many other similar edifices in the Connecticut valley, "had an impression" one evening that something was not right about a church he was finishing, the pews of which the workmen had been oiling that day; so he went to the building and unlocked it to find that flames were just breaking out near the entrance of the audience room. When one of the men left work at 6 o'clock he laid the piece of cotton waste which he had been using on the rail of the last pew, and the result was spontaneous combustion in three or four hours.

CITY OF STREET BRIGANDS.

The London Thieves and Their Methods—The Bold Operations of the Street Gangs.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* in a recent issue gives a description of modern brigandage in the streets of that great city. Ruffianly gangs may almost be regarded as ancient institutions. Every year they commit hundreds of offenses which are never made known to the general public. They watch their opportunities very closely, and it is only where there is some misadventure or some mismanagement that any of their members are caught. There are eleven thousand policemen in London; but the majority are kept on regular "beats," and their rounds are accurately timed by the young criminals who move about the metropolis in search of plunder. Take the Embankment as an illustration. At night, before orders were given for strengthening the force on duty, one policeman was supposed to have charge of all that portion which lies between the Temple Pier and the end of Blackfriars bridge. It took him at least a quarter of an hour to make his round, and when he was at one end of his beat the roughs had complete command of the other.

The gangs do not confine their operations to secluded thoroughfares; they affect crowds, and are much given to frequenting of the centers of traffic. The stranger who strolls down Whitechapel on Saturday night will notice that he is surrounded at some part of his journey by rough-looking youths, who, in their utter unconcern, have a habit of jostling against him without making the usual apologies. If he stands before a shop window he will probably receive a push from behind, and while he is looking round his watch will disappear. Should he discover his loss and essay to chase the thief, the unconcerned-looking youths will step quietly in his way, and when he stumbles against them, savagely inquire, "Who he's a-shovin'." These are detachments of the gangs, pursuing the quieter lines of business, risky, but in the main profitable. In secluded places their methods are different. The victim is tripped up suddenly from behind, kicked into partial insensibility, and robbed before he can utter a cry. Very often a woman is one of the party. She salutes the passing stranger, and if he pauses to speak to her, the signal is given to the gang and he is maltreated and robbed. Cases of this kind repeatedly come under the notice of the police, but seldom under that of the magistrates. The young roughs know all the windings and turnings, and have reckoned up their chances of escape before proceeding to violence. It is seldom that any great number participates in acts of this nature. The gangs break up into small bands of five or six, or perhaps a dozen; and even these do not keep together as with a common purpose. They straggle along [illegible] as if there were no concert between them, and only combine when there is business in hand.

The gangs usually muster in the greatest force on the occasion of a fire. At such times they select their victims carefully, surrounding and jostling them, and while one of their number makes off with a watch or purse they render pursuit impossible and even dangerous. The extremities to which they will sometimes proceed received a remarkable illustration at the time of the fire at the Park theater. On that night the Golden lane gang was out, the Park theater being in its district. A tradesman residing in a neighboring street was watching the fire from the doorsteps of an acquaintance, when a hurried messenger arrived to inform him that he must hasten home or "his house would be sacked." The intelligence was alarming but not exaggerated. When he arrived at home he found that the Golden lane gang was subjecting it to a siege. All the windows were broken, the panel of the door was cracked and stones were showering in from all directions. Elbowing his way through the crowd the tradesman, a stout Northerner, entered his house amid a volley of missiles, and found three men struggling in the passage. The explanation was that two of the men were detectives, the third being a thief who had appropriated a watch at the fire. In conveying their prisoner to the station the officers were overtaken by the gang, savagely assaulted, and compelled to take shelter in the first house that had an open door; otherwise, they averred, they would probably have been killed. The end of this remarkable incident was that one of the officers had to make his exit by a back door and summon a force of police to clear the street before the prisoner could be securely conveyed to the police station.

Marrying a Beautiful Armenian.

A few years ago the editor of the Bombay (India) *Herald* made a trip through Asiatic Turkey and wrote a very readable and instructive book about what he heard and saw. In it he described the Armenian women as the perfection of female beauty, grace, loveliness and virtue. He declared that they combined everything that was excellent in female person and character to be found in all parts of the world. A rich money-lender residing in Constantinople, Bekian by name, resolved to marry one of the women who had been lauded so highly in the volume he had been reading. He sought the society of Armenian people, and soon found a girl of the race that exactly suited his fancy. She was beautiful as imagination could picture. Her name was not pretty—it was Margaretta Amassin—but he did not care for that, as he resolved to change it as soon as he could get permission. And as her father had no income except that derived from an office that paid a small salary and afforded no stealing, this was easy to do. Madam was soon found an excellent housekeeper, and showed great love for literary work. In looking over her writings one day to find some pleasant reading to admire, he discovered a letter ready for the post. It was addressed to her very dear cousin, whom she desired to kill Mr. Bekian that they might obtain his property and live together in happiness. Soon after he received a letter purporting to be signed by five refugees, which demanded that he carry £1,000 on a given day and deposit it at a certain place in a forest. Failure to comply with the modest request was death. Mr. Bekian did not go out with the money. His loving wife, however, left the house and did not return. The matter was reported to the authorities, who, caring nothing for sentiment or true love, condemned the two cousins to a long term of hard labor. Mr. Bekian does not read any more books of travel. He regards them as unreliable as novels.

Early Japanese Books.

The earliest Japanese printed books were reproductions of Chinese classical and Buddhistical works. The oldest which has come down to modern times was produced about A. D. 1200; but it shows that much skill had been attained by the engravers. The first really national work printed in Japan was the Nihongi, or Japan Chronicles, at the very end of the sixteenth century; although it had been in existence in manuscript most probably since A. D. 720. When the Japanese hero Hideoyshi conquered Corea in 1594, the Japanese found that the Coreans had been employing moveable copper type since the fourteenth century. One Corean book appears authentically to date from 1317 and 1324, 120 years before the earliest printed book known in Europe; and there is a distinct mention of the production of type in Corea by molding and casting about 1420. The Japanese immediately adopted the invention, and all their books for thirty or forty years afterward were printed with moveable types; but a return was made to blocks, which continued to be used for the vast majority of publications. The earliest illustrated Japanese book known is dated 1610, but engravings of popular gods exist as old as 1017 and 1282.—*St. James' Budget.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

It is a singular and fearful record that fifty-eight petroleum ships which sailed from the shores of the United States for Europe in four months never were heard of again.

A New York chemist declares that the refuse fat of a pork house in that city is sent to artificial butter factories. He has also found in oleomargarine horse grease and other refuse such as is used in making candles.

There are 269 churches in Brooklyn, of which 189 are built of brick or stone. But Brooklyn is no longer entitled to the title "City of Churches," as there are now several cities in the Union where the number of churches to the ratio of population exceeds that of Brooklyn.

Five United State Senators are of foreign birth: They are Charles W. Jones, of Florida, born in Ireland; James B. Beck, of Kentucky, born in Scotland; John P. Jones, of Nevada, born in England; James G. Fair, of Nevada, born in Ireland; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, born in Ireland.

German courts do not award damages in breach of promise suits, but give the girl a pretty tight "corner" on the deceiver instead. Constance Kirkschener has just got a verdict against John Fundel in the fatherland, and now John can either carry out the contract, remain single or emigrate. The authorities are simply notified all around, and nowhere in his own country can he marry any girl but Constance.

A stone bridge to be built at Minneapolis bids fair to become one of the notable structures of the world. It will consist of sixteen eighty-feet spans and four 100-feet spans, and, including the shore pieces, will have a total length of 1,900 feet. It will support two railway tracks at a height of over sixty feet above the water, and will run diagonally across the river below St. Anthony's Falls. The cost is estimated at nearly $500,000.

The New York firemen are kept too busy and the streets are too crowded for a proper training of the department horses. A school has been established at Manhattanville, outside the city. Here they are put through all the maneuvers necessary to accustom them to the noise and excitement caused by the alarm, the engines and other tumults. "Green" horses are in this way more quickly and economically turned into the knowing ones that intelligent fire horses become.

Senator Bayard has contributed to the *Christian Union* a short letter on success in public life, in which he states his [illegible] conviction that such success does not at all involve disregard of the canons of punctiliously honorable action. He says of the young American who engages in politics that "the discovery of much weakness and unworth may often pain and disappoint him, and he may weary of the work and long for rest; but his hands can be as clean and his soul as white at the end of the journey as when he set out upon it."

The people of Java have some customs very different from ours. A rich young man, whose father is also a Chinese millionaire, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in chains. His offense was perjury, and his perjury consisted in saying that he did not know that at a certain port in Java quarantine was being enforced, and in coming ashore despite the warning of the officials. Fancy a son of any American millionaire going to prison for five years for evading the customs or quarantine regulations and swearing falsely about them!

Robert Goddard, of Oak Hill, Maine, is the owner of a sheep which a short time ago gave birth to a jet-black lamb. Perceiving that it was perfectly healthy and likely to grow up, and determined that there should be no black sheep in her family, the mother refused to have anything to do with her offspring, and signified by many unmistakable demonstrations that, so far as she was concerned, it might starve to death. The unfortunate little creature was therefore sold for fifty cents. Just forty-eight hours afterward, to the amazement of her owner, the old sheep became the mother of a snow-white lamb, which she greeted with extravagent delight.

There is found, taking the whole country together, an intimate relation between losses by fires and the rain-fall. Taking the record of the signal service and the reports of fires month by month it appears that variations in the rain-fall are accompanied almost invariably by a corresponding inverse change in fire losses, and taking the wet and dry seasons in California separately a surprising result is found. In the six wet months of 1880 the average loss was $185,733 and in 1881 $153,783, while for the six dry months of the same years the figures are, respectively, $287,650 and $354,316. So with different localities; the losses vary in pretty constant inverse proportion to the humidity.

The Use of Bank Checks.

In the reign of William old men were still living who could remember the days when there was not a single banking house in the city of London. So late as the time of the Restoration every trader had his own strong box in his own house, and when an acceptance was presented to him told down the crowns and caroluses on his own counter.

But the increase of wealth had produced its natural effect, the subdivision of labor. Before the end of the reign of Charles the Second a new mode of paying and receiving money had come into fashion among the merchants of the capital. A class of agents arose whose office was to keep the cash of the commercial houses.

This new branch of business naturally fell into the hands of the goldsmiths, who were accustomed to traffic largely in precious metals, and who had vaults in which great masses of bullion could lie secure from fire and from robbers. It was at the shops of the goldsmiths of Lombard street that all the payments in coin were made. Other traders gave and received nothing but paper.

The great change did not take place without much opposition and clamor. Old-fashioned merchants complained bitterly that a class of men who, thirty years before, had confined themselves to the proper functions and had made a fair profit by embossing silver bowls and chargers, by setting jewels for fine ladies, and by selling pistols and dollars to gentlemen setting out for the Continent, had become the treasurers, and were fast becoming the masters of the whole city. These usurers, it was said, played at hazard with what had been earned by the industry and hoarded by the thrift of other men. If the dice turned up well the knave who kept the cash became an alderman; if they turned up ill the dupe who furnished the cash became a bankrupt.

On the other side the conveniences of the modern practice were set forth in animated language. The new system, it was said, saved both labor and money. Two clerks seated in one counting house, did what, under the old system, must have been done by twenty clerks in twenty different establishments. A goldsmith's note might be transferred ten times in a morning, and thus a hundred guineas, locked in his safe close to the exchange, did what would formerly have required a thousand guineas, dispersed through many tills, some on Ludgate hill, some in Austin Friars and some in Tower street.—*Currency Controller Knox.*

Colds yield to onions like magic, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a still better and by far more agreeable means of curing a Cold or Cough. You can buy a bottle for 25 cents at any drug store, and we are sure it will do the work every time.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

John F. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., one of the leading manufacturers of the country and the wealthiest man in his State, has decided to give $1,000,000 for the education of colored people in the South. It is proposed to have the fund for that purpose put in the hands of trustees, under the laws of New York, and an act of incorporation has been introduced in the New York legislature. The trustees are to be Rutherford B. Hayes, who is to be first president of the board; Chief Justice Waite, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins university; the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston; Governor Colquitt, of Georgia; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky; Wm. A. Slater, of Norwich, the son of the giver of the fund, and John A. Stewart, William E. Dodge and Morris K. Jessup, of New York city.

Twenty-nine horses were burned to death a fire in New York.

Charles M. Davenport, thrice the Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont, died a few days ago at Brattleboro, aged fifty-one years.

Seventy survivors of the First Virginia Infantry, ex-Confederate soldiers, came on from Richmond to Trenton, N. J., where they were the guests of Wilkes Post, 23, G. A. R., and were handsomely entertained.

The First National bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., has suspended. It had a capital of $100,000, and the cause of the suspension is said to be due to mismanagement.

The great New York dry goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co. announce that they have determined to discontinue their dry goods and manufacturing business, and offer their stocks of merchandise and mill properties for sale. Various causes are given for this action, one being that Judge Hilton and Mr. William Libby, who constitute the firm, having plenty of money, do not care any longer to be burdened with the details of such a vast business.

The libel suit brought by the Rev. Samuel D. Hinman against Bishop William H. Hare in the New York supreme court ended in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000. The sum sued for was $25,000, and the long trial was watched with great interest by many clergymen and laymen.

A fire at Titusville, Pa., resulted in the destruction of the opera house and the Parshall house and serious damage to other property. A colored man was burned to death, a fireman was seriously injured and the pecuniary damage inflicted is about $300,000.

Judge Hilton says that the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. was retiring from business because the partners were tired of the heavy responsibility; that the firm was doing a large business and was solvent. It is estimated that at the death of A. T. Stewart in 1876 $22,000,000 were invested in the concern, including stock, warehouses, mills and about $2,500,000 in ready cash. Leading New York dry goods merchants declare that the house has been declining ever since Mr. S[illegible] [illegible] Stewart's death; that the management was not good; that the removal of the wholesale house uptown was a great mistake, and that Stewart & Co.'s trade was seriously affected by the loss of Hebrew patronage, occasioned by Judge Hilton's announcement a few summers ago that Jews were not wanted as guests at the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga. Judge Hilton denies, however, that any Hebrew patronage was lost by the firm.

R. J. S. Thompson, president of the Washing (Pa.) Savings bank, and Ruth, the cashier, were arrested on the charge of conspiracy and robbing the institution, and gave bail.

Five men were digging a tunnel at Fisher's Ore bank, near Leesport, Pa., when the whole mass of earth caved in. Two of the men were killed and two others seriously injured.

A census table shows that of the population of New York city 198,593 were born in Ireland and 163,462 in Germany.

Preston Gowers, a housepainter of Emporium, Pa., in a drunken frenzy went to the house of Clarence Lindsley, his brother-in-law, and deliberately shot and killed him. Gowers then returned to his own house, cut his wife's throat, nearly severing her head from the body, and then shot himself.

The Providence Tool company, having a plant which cost over $2,000,000, has suspended. The company was engaged in the manufacture of firearms, sewing machines and edged tools.

Operatives of the Reading (Pa.) cotton mill have struck against a reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The strike at the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has culminated in a partial lockout, orders being given to shut down the upper mill, employing 2,500 hands, for six months. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, who struck for an advance from $2.75 to $3 a day at Fall River, Mass., have been successful. The various trade organizations in New York city are actively engaged in enrolling new members.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Two schooners came in collision in Lake Michigan, and one sank in a few minutes, carrying down the captain, female cook and three of the crew.

In regard to the petition of Mrs. Scoville in behalf of Guiteau, filed in Chicago, Judge Loomis says he cannot issue an order for any one not a resident of Illinois, and considers Guiteau not a resident of Illinois, so that he will not issue an order or warrant. If they want Guiteau tried for insanity they must take him there.

John Nossett, a farmer of sixty-five years, living at Cambridge, Ohio, deeded his farm about a year ago to his son John, with the understanding that he would keep his parents during their lives. Becoming enraged at his son's marriage, the old man, a few days since, killed John with a revolver shot and then put himself to death.

A large boiler in a building on Pratt street, Baltimore, exploded and caused great loss of life. The part of the building where the explosion occurred was occupied by A. H. Libley & Co. as a feed mill, and the floor above and the first floor adjoining on King street were occupied by Miller & Coleman as a sash and door factory. A portion of the boiler was propelled northward, entirely demolishing two two-story brick dwelling houses on King street, and throwing down the side wall of a rear building adjoining. John Addison, engineer; Harrison Waters (colored), fireman; Andrew Cooper, machinist, who had been making repairs, and Francis Kraning, age fifteen, were in the engine-room. All were killed except Cooper, and he was fatally scalded. In the King street house George Pentz, age nineteen, was killed and Ida Rosenberg had one of her legs broken. Ellen Rawling, a colored servant, was severely hurt by the walls falling upon her. In No. 171 King street Grace Gray, age twenty, was killed. In the yard adjoining the factory Abraham Hepbron (colored) was struck by a flying missile and his skull fractured. James Roden, age fifteen, had his skull fractured; Edward Callahan had a leg broken. Mrs. Margaret Kauf, of 454 Pratt street, adjoining the factory, was standing at her washtub in her kitchen when she was struck by flying bricks and killed. C. W. Gates, at work in a granite yard a square distant, was struck in the face by a brick and seriously hurt. Edward Kelly, one of the employes in the building, had a leg broken, and several others were less seriously hurt.

A whole settlement at Drew's Mills, in Louisiana, consisting of twenty buildings, has been swept away by a flood.

By the explosion of the boiler on the steamer Planter at Charleston, S. C., a colored deck hand was killed and the engineer and mate were seriously scalded.

Two colored men (brothers), one of whom confessed that they had been concerned in a murder for which two men have already been hanged, were taken by a party of masked men out of confinement at Selma, Mo., and lynched.

A fire at Harrison, Mich., destroyed all the south side of Main street, including the postoffice, two hotels, six or seven stores, the printing office of the *Clare County Cleaver*, ten private residences and three or four offices.

Three horse thieves were captured near Kirbyville, Mo., and hanged to trees.

A letter from Louisiana gives a doleful account of the results of the floods in the sugar producing districts there.

A fire at Crisfield, Md., destroyed one-third of the town's business section. The man in whose store the fire began was arrested, charged with incendiarism.

Mrs. Scoville's petition for the appointment of a conservator of the estate of Guiteau has been refused a hearing in the Chicago county court. An appeal will be taken to the Illinois supreme court.

Fifty convicts tried to escape from the camp at Fourche Creek, Ark. Eight succeeded in passing the guards. One was killed instantly, two were badly wounded, and the remaining five were hunted down by bloodhounds and guards with shotguns.

The remarkable auroral display which was witnessed in many parts of the country a few evenings ago seriously affected a number of persons at Cleveland, Ohio. One minister was prostrated there while preaching, ladies fainted in the churches and many persons complained of oppressive sensations.

President Lincoln's remains, buried at Springfield, Ill., have become completely petrified, his form and even features being preserved.

The Ohio Republican State convention will be held June 7.

An extraordinary supplement to the killing of Jesses James by the Ford brothers is reported from the scene of the tragedy, St. Joseph, Mo. The Ford boys were indicted by the St. Joseph grand jury for murder in the first degree; an hour later they were taken into court, pleaded guilty, were at once sentenced to be hanged on May 16, and then were instantly granted an unconditional pardon by Governor Crittenden.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The banking and currency committee made an adverse report on the bill to tax greenbacks.

After a retirement from public notice of some months Guiteau again looms up in the following letter, which he has issued from his prison cell to the public: "Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, according to newspaper report, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for a conservator of my estate. The only estate I have is the copyright of my books, 'The Truth' and 'The Removal,' now in press. The absurdity of her pretension is apparent from the fact that I don't live in Illinois, and have not for nearly three years; besides, I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are a nuisance, and I want nothing to do with them."

The book upon which Guiteau has been for some time engaged has just been printed, and copies have been sent to various representatives of the press. It is entitled "The Truth and the Removal." The first part is a reprint of the theological argument published by Guiteau some years since upon the second coming of Christ. The second part is a summary and a review of the recent trial, interspersed with quotations from newspapers. In an appendix are collected fifty or sixty letters of sympathy which the author says he has received. Referring to his crime he says: "I spit on adverse opinion on this subject. I say I am right. Garfield ought to have been re[illegible]moved, and I was God's man to d[illegible] [illegible] murdered on the gallo[illegible] do it. If I am [illegible] officials who do [illegible] this nation and the [illegible] be a long tim[illegible] will pay well for it. It will [illegible] them. I h[illegible] before the Almighty le's up on [illegible] rather go to glory in June than to Auburn for life."

Further confirmations by the Senate: Ex-Secretary of the Navy W. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, minister to Russia; J. P. Partridge, of Maryland, minister to Peru; John H. Smyth, of North Carolina, minister to Liberia; William Williams, of Indiana, charge d' affaires to Paraguay and Uraguay; John Jay Knox, of Minnesota, comptroller of the currency.

Further nominations by the President: Geo. Maney, of Tennessee, to be minister-resident and consul-general in Bolivia; Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, minister-resident to the United States of Colombia; C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, consul-general at Rio de Janeiro. Thos. Adamson, of Pennsylvania, consul at Panama.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of William E. Chandler to be secretary of the navy. Mr. Chandler was born in Concord, N. H., in 1835, and is a lawyer. He was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1862, 1863 and 1864, serving twice as speaker. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him judge-advocate general, and soon afterward he was made assistant secretary of the treasury, from which position he resigned in 1867. He was secretary of the National Republican committee, and did active campaign work in 1868, 1872 and 1876. President Garfield nominated him for solicitor-general, but his nomination was not confirmed.

The records of the internal revenue office show that 720,199,090 gallons of spirits were produced during the year ending June 30, 1881.

Captain H. W. Howgate, who has been confined for some months in jail in Washington on account of his inability to procure the amount of bail required by the court for his appearance to answer the charges of misappropriating money in connection with his administration of the financial affairs of the United States signal service, escaped from his guard the other afternoon while visiting his family.

Guiteau is out with another card, in which he denounces his relatives in unmeasured terms. "Had they all died," he says, "twenty-five years ago, it would have been a godsend to me." He charges Mr. Scoville with a desire to get control of his (Guiteau's) book, and say he has already paid Mr. Scoville $275—"which is more than his alleged services are worth." Guiteau claims that his case might have had the benefit of great legal ability if Mr. Scoville had not intercepted letters from lawyers tendering their services, "and thereby elbowed competent counsel off the case."

The President has notified General Fitz John Porter, in answer to his petition for relief from the sentence of the court martial, that he can do nothing in the case, as it is entirely beyond his power. This action is based upon an opinion by Attorney-General Brewster, and received the unanimous concurrence of the cabinet. The attorney-general holds that the President has no power to review the proceedings of the court martial and annul its sentence, and therefore can afford the applicant no relief through a revision of the sentence in his case. "That sentence," he says, "involves immediate dismissal from the army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed. The disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by the exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby. Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to the office in the military service from which he was dismissed. This could only be done by an appointment under special authority from Congress."

Twenty-four wagon loads of furniture and household articles, taken from the White House, were sold at auction a few days ago at high prices. It was the first sale of the kind since Buchanan's administration. Fully 5,000 persons, including many well known individuals, were present. The effects included the furniture of the East room, part of that of the Green room, mattresses, maps, chandeliers, two high chairs for children—ordered by Mr. Hayes—chairs, bedsteads, a plaster chart of Santo Domingo and old iron. A globe formerly owned by Nellie Grant was eagerly bid for. Among the rat traps sold was the historical one in which the rat was caught that ate up President Lincoln's clothes. About $6,000 was obtained.

Messrs. Chandler and Teller have assumed their duties as secretaries of the navy and of the interior.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Henry C. Hall as minister resident to the Central American States; Thomas Anderson, of Pennsylvania, as consul at Panama; G. C. Andrews, of St. Paul, Minn., as consul at Rio de Janeiro; George E. Bullock, of Indiana, as consul at Annaberg, Germany; George Maney, of Tennessee, as minister and consul-general to Bolivia; William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, as minister to United States of Colombia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A plot to assassinate the Egyptian minister of war has been discovered.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the English poet, is dead.

The population of Paris is now 2,225,900 against 1,988,800 in 1876 and 1,851,792 in 1872.

Three persons lost their lives while ascending the Alps near Penterback.

A boiler exploded on board an Austrian steamer at Magdeburg, killing four persons and shattering the vessel.

The minister of the Russian imperial household announces that the coronation of the czar will take place in August and that all dignitaries of the empire must attend the ceremony in Moscow. The festivities will last a fortnight, and it is estimated that the expenses will amount to 10,000,000 rubles. The celebration when the late czar was crowned lasted a month and cost 18,000,000 rubles.

Mr. Parnell wrote to the editors of several Paris journals refusing interviews on the ground that his parole forbade communication with persons connected with politics.

A representative of the committee to aid Russian Jews has gone to Brody to make arrangements for the emigration of 12,000 Jews to America.

Mr. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, has been unconditionally released from prison.

Five thousand workmen in Paris, representing every trade connected with the manufacture of iron, have struck against a proposed reduction in wages to be applied to the payment of insurance premiums of the men against accident.

At the request of President Arthur a further respite has been granted to Dr. Lamson, the American condemned to death in England for murdering his brother-in-law. Considerable evidence of Lamson's insanity has been gathered and forwarded to the English authorities.

A London dispatch says that "531 agrarian outrages were reported to the chief of the Irish constabulary during March, including two murders, twelve cases of firing at persons, seven of aggravated assault and thirty of arson."

As the result of the representations from the United States to the British government the four American suspects confined in Kilmainham jail were again offered their liberty provided they left the country. The suspects, however, refused their freedom on those terms. Acting on instructions from Washington Minister Lowell demanded their immediate trial or release.

At the Paris postoffice thieves stole 185 letters, almost all addressed to bankers and merchants, and estimated to contain $200,000.

A director of the Bank of Sicily has been abducted by brigands, who demand $15,000 for his release.

Mr. Egan, treasurer of the Irish land league, says that the league's entire outlay has been £126,000, and that it has on hand £59,000.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Sewell presented a petition of 978 army officers, praying for the passage of a bill for compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-two. ....The bill allotting to the Southern Utes agricultural lands in or near the Uintah reservation, Utah Territory, instead of those heretofore provided for them on the La Plata river and its vicinity, in Colorado and New Mexico, was passed....Upon the passage of a bill to place a former army officer, Herman Biggs, on the retired list, Mr. Sherman remarked that if all the applications of this kind now pending were granted, the cost of the retired list would be increased by $2,000,000 per year.

The bill known as the "omnibus claims bill" was passed by the Senate, having previously been passed by the House. It contains 1,350 claims of [illegible] of individuals, and each individual claimant is named, together with the amount allowed him. The bill contains claims which amount in the aggregate to $291,148.04. They are all small claims, ranging from $10 up to $1,000, the average being about $215 for each claim. The claimants are residents of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia and New Mexico. The claims are mainly for small supplies taken for needs of the army in the time of war, and the claimants are nearly all farmers....Sixty pension bills were passed.

George M. Chilcott qualified as the successor of Henry M. Teller as Senator from Colorado ....A bill was introduced by Mr. McDill to establish a board of railway commissioners to regulate interstate commerce....Bills were passed appropriating $25,000 to purchase of Addison M. Sawyer his patent right for rifled cannon shot, and relating to a claim for damages by a collision between a United States vessel and a ferryboat at Memphis, Tenn., in 1879....Mr. Kellogg spoke in favor of his bill for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

House.

The Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill were non-concurred in, with the exception of one providing that the secretary of state shall hereafter estimate the entire amount required for the support of the consular and diplomatic service.... Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to abolish prize money and regulate pensions in the navy....Mr. Wait, of Connecticut, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution in the contested election case of Bailey against Barbour, from the Eighth district of Virginia, declaring Barbour entitled to the seat. The report was laid over....Mr. Hoblitzell, of Maryland, from the committee on railways and canals, reported a bill for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland free-ship canal....A resolution was adopted requesting the committee on appropriations to report what further relief should be extended to the sufferers by the present floods.

The short discussion of the Anti-Chinese bill gave rise to one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed in the House. For nearly an hour disorder ruled supreme, and Speaker Keifer lost control of the House. Twenty members at a time were on the floor, shouting for recognition and plying the speaker with "parliamentary inquiries," "points of order" and "questions of privilege." Finally the bill was passed by 201 yeas to 37 nays; 34 Republicans and 3 Democrats voting in the negative. The following is the negative vote: Messrs. Bowman, Bragg, Briggs, Buck, Carpenter, Crapo, Dawes, Deering, Dingley, Dwight, Farwell (Iowa,) Grant, Hall, Hammond (New York,) Hardenbergh, Humphreys, Joyce, McCoid, Moore, Morse, Norcross, Orth, Parker, Ranney, Ray, Rice (Ohio,) Rice (Massachusetts,) Ritchie, Skinner, Shultz, Stone, Thompson (Iowa,) Van Aernam, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Ward and Williams (Wisconsin.) This bill is drawn with a design to meet the President's objections to the bill vetoed by him last month. The provisions concerning registration and penalties are stricken out, and the time during which emigration is to be suspended is fixed at ten years. It prohibits Chinese naturalization by either State or Federal courts and construes laborers to mean skilled as well as unskilled and also those employed in mining, and it provides for a system of registration on departure from this country which is equivalent to giving each Chinese now in this country a kind of check or ticket authorizing the admission of one Chinese.

WISE WORDS.

Few things are impossible to diligence and skill.

Moral decision is a virtue of the highest order.

Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness.

Each man has an aptitude born with him to do easily some feat impossible to any other.

Modesty is to worth what shadows are in painting; she gives to it strength and relief.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

The brain is a very hungry thing indeed, and he who possesses it must constantly feed it by reading or thinking, or it will shrivel up or fall asleep.

Have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order to avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything.

Grit is the grain of character. It may generally be described as heroism materialized—spirit and will thrust into heart and brain and backbone, so as to form part of the physical substance of the man.

Education gives fecundity of thought, copiousness of illustration, quickness, vigor, fancy, words, images and illustrations; it decorates every common thing, and gives the power of trifling without being undignified and absurd.

Death from a Tower.

Four suicides during the present century have been committed at Bologna, Italy, by jumping from the top of the famous leaning tower, Asinelli, the climbing of which involves a toilsome journey up more than 400 worn and dusty stairs. The first case occurred in 1833, when a shoemaker, while sitting astride one of the battlements, drank a flask of wine as he was singing, and then allowed himself to fall backward into space. The second was in 1874, a young man, aged twenty-three, allowed himself to fall, with a handkerchief tied round his eyes, leaving his coat, hat, sleeve cuffs, and two letters behind him. The third happened two years later; an old man went up with his boy nephew, and while the boy was obeying his directions to write the word "infamy" on the wall, threw himself over the battlement. The fourth suicide has just taken place. A young man who had failed in a certain examination, ascended the tower with the keeper, lighted a cigarette, and while the keeper was showing him the bell, jumped off. Two ladies and gentlemen came up just after he had jumped, and found that the keeper had fainted from fright.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saint.

Pot-Luck Club.

At a meeting of the Pot-Luck club each male member, according to promise, contributed a specimen of the handiwork in the culinary art, and the result was quite novel.

"Here," said the artist, sketching the twentieth letter of the alphabet, "is a drawing of 'T.'" His contribution was highly esteemed.

"And here," said the printer, producing a handful of type, [illegible] 'pi' of my own making." [illegible] in a crusty tone.

"And I've bought a [illegible]" said the tailor, dropping [illegible] the table. He was greeted [illegible]

"And I," said the poet, [illegible] sian accent, producing a [illegible]ipt, "have here some tender [illegible]" His offering was voted very befitting.

"And I hope," said a sad and timid-looking member, presenting his wife, "you will relish this 'rib.'" And then he added in a stage whisper: "I can spare her, therefore she is a spare rib."

The carpenter next stepped forward and said he had prepared "a little plane board,"—placing the board on the table as he spoke.

The shoemaker said he thought some of the members needed a little brain food, therefore he had brought a "sole," also a "tongue." The former was pretty "scaly."

Then a newspaper humorist cast his eyes over the assemblage, called it a "rare meet," poured some gritty substance out of a cone-shaped piece of paper, and made Joe Miller turn over in his grave by remarking: "The best I can do in the culinary line is the sand—which is here."

The club immediately adjourned out of respect for this gray-haired pun, saying that they didn't want any "taffy" in their dessert.—*New York Judge.*

Well Indorsed by Our Own Citizens.

No matter how useful anything may be in itself, good indorsements seem to increase its usefulness greatly by insuring a wider field for the display of its special merits. We were thus impressed in view of the following statements received by one of our representatives from leading individuals connected with some of the largest enterprises in our midst. Among others whose testimony was freely given was W. H. Stearns, Esq., Master of the Conn. River Railroad, residing at No. 28 Boylston street, who observed:—St. Jacobs Oil has had remarkable effect among the men employed here. One of them jammed his arm very badly, and by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was greatly benefited, and the arm was healed. Another used it for severe rheumatic pains in the knee, and pronounced the Oil a complete success as he was cured by its use. Mr. A. B. Taylor, of the "Ray & Taylor Manufacturing Co," was pleased to say: "My aunt, Mrs Pillsbury, of Mount Clair, N. J., while visiting at our house tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia, and found immediate relief every time. She pronounced it the best thing she had ever tried for the trouble. Mr. J. B Weston, 45 Greenwood street, Supt. Car Works, Boston & Albany Railroad, thus addressed our reporter: "I am one more of the unfortunates who have had the good luck to hear of that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism in the shoulder severely and could find no relief until I used the Oil. I applied it and must confess I was surprised at the results. I am almost well and expect to be entirely so in a few days."—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

There were 159 boiler explosions reported in the United States last year, and nearly 600 persons were killed or injured by them.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch at the close of a long article says: In fact St. Jacobs Oil is pushing all other remedies out of the field, and, excellent though some of the liniments, formerly offered are, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil is magical in cases of sciatica, rheumatism, pleurisy neuralgia, nervous headache, lumbago and scores of other disorders; while in the case of sprains, burns or injuries it is an absolute panacea, and for general use is better than the advice of many physicians. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

At a confirmation in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, recently, 300 persons were confirmed. They came from every part of London.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties.* It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

Vegetine.—"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof." And no one can possibly be healthy when the blood is diseased. Vegetine is composed of substances identical with healthy blood; and when taken into the system for the cure of disease it is absorbed, and replaces the deficiency which caused the disease.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Send name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N.Y.

THE MARKETS.

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NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Prime, Live weight	10	@	10¾
Calves—Common to Choice Veals	6	@	9
Sheep	6¾	@	7
Lambs	7	@	7½
Hogs—Live	7	@	7¾
Dressed, city	9	@	9
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 55	@	8 50
Western, good to choice	5 50	@	8 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red, new	1 41½	@	1 41¾
No. 1 White, new	1 38¾	@	1 38¾
Rye—State	88	@	93
Barley—Two-rowed State	92	@	98
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	80½	@	85
Yellow Southern	84	@	84
Oats—White State	59	@	61
Mixed Western	57	@	59
Hay—Prime Timothy	90	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	60	@	65
Hops—State, 1881, choice	24	@	24
Pork—Mess, new, for export	17 75	@	18 00
Lard—City Steam	11 30	@	11 30
Refined	11 60	@	11 60
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7½
Refined	7½	@	7⅝
Butter—State Creamery, fine	39	@	—
Dairy	—	@	37
Western Im. Creamery	32	@	36
Factory	32	@	33
Cheese—State Factory	13½	@	13½
Skims	2	@	6½
Western	8	@	12½
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@	17½
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	3 25	@	3 37
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good to choice	6 75	@	7 00
Lambs—Western	6 30	@	7 60
Sheep—Western	6 25	@	6 75
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 65	@	6 90
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 47	@	1 47
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68½	@	69
Oats—No 2 Mix. West	47	@	47
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Extra plate and family	13 00	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	7½	@	8
Hogs—City Dressed	9½	@	9¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	14 50	@	15 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 50	@	9 00
Corn—High Mixed	89	@	90
Oats—Extra White	66	@	68
Rye—State	95	@	99
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44	@	46
Unwashed " "	30	@	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	7 50	@	7 75
Sheep—Live weight	5½	@	6¼
Lambs	6¾	@	8
Hogs, Northern, d. w.	8¾	@	8¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 25	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 42	@	1 42
Rye—State	97	@	97
Corn—State Yellow	69½	@	69½
Oats—Mixed	63½	@	63½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	43	@	44
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13	@	13
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7½	@	7¼

The Most Precious of Gifts.

Health is undeniably a more precious gift than riches, honor or power. Who would exchange it for these, the chief objects of human ambition? It is obviously the part of wisdom to employ means for the preservation of health and the prolongation of life which time and experience have proved to be reliable. Many of the dangers by which health is threatened may be nullified by the use of that most irresistible of correctives and tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by increasing vital power and rendering the physical functions [illegible] and active, keeps the system in good order and protects it against disease. [illegible]stipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, [illegible]ness, kidney and rheumatic ailments, it [illegible]luable, and it affords a sure defense [again]st malarial fevers, besides removing every trace of such disease from the system. Half a wineglassful taken before meals improves the appetite and insures complete digestion and assimilation.

There are 21,356 flour mills in the United States. Pennsylvania has 2,786; New York, 1,942; Illinois, 1,258; Indiana, 1,163; and Missouri, 942.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face; and somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

It is believed that a large silk-growing industry will be developed in Southwestern Minnesota before many years.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

Cigarmakers and printers head the list, in respect to numbers, among the patients confined in the New York city asylum for the insane.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, splitting of blood, and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

The grand total of the land grants made by the United States to States and corporations is 187,589,357 acres.

Relief from Gravel.

Williamsport, Pa., July 20, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.—Sirs: Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has given me permanent relief from gravel. W. E. Hawley.

There are 3,000 commercial travelers in the dominion of Canada.

Judge Blatchford's Decision in the McAlpin Shield Plug Tobacco Case.

An important decision, widely affecting the interests of the tobacco trade throughout the country, was rendered recently by Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court. In the suit of P. Lorillard & Co. against D. H. McAlpin & Co., manufacturers of the famous "Shield Plug Tobacco," claimed to be an infringement of the "Seidler Tin Tag Patent," His Honor refused to grant an injunction, assigning as his reasons therefor that McAlpin's Tin Shield does not infringe the patent. The case was regarded as a test suit, being vigorously contested on both sides, and watched with interest by the whole trade. Gifford & Gifford appeared for Lorillard; Samuel A. Duncan and B. F. Thurston for McAlpin.—*Exchange.*

Frazer Axle Grease.

One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. It saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

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The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

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Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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Vegetine

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

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Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the worst case of Canker.

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COMFORT BY THE WAY.

The small boy's idea of genuine comfort and happiness was to be plunged into a pond of ice cream whose shores were made of sponge cake. His misery was the absence of these pleasant substances. That boy simply represents humanity. Comfort is appreciated by contrast—we enjoy a thing in proportion to our conception of the disadvantages of our deprivation thereof. This applies to material things as well as to immaterial considerations. The icicle, whose appearance in the wintry cold and bleakness sends the shiver of discomfort through the observer, would suggest notions of the coolest comfort in hot and sultry days of the summer season. And in both seasons—that in which the icicle flourishes best and in the one wherein its absence is conspicuous—that most uncomfortable and torturing disease, rheumatism, plentifully abounds, causing pain and agony to myriads of people. And yet it need not be thus afflictive if sufferers would only use St. Jacobs Oil, the surest, safest and speediest remedy in the whole world for the eradication and cure of rheumatism and all painful ailments. The following from the Rochester (Ind.) *Sentinel* shows how some people attend to their rheumatism: "When a young husband had gone from home, and with fond solicitude telegraphed his little wife—'What have you for breakfast, and how's the baby?' he received the brief, practical and suggestive reply—'Buckwheat cakes and the measles.' We have the report of a case in our midst, not where measles was in the bill of fare, but where sciatic rheumatism confined Mr. J. Dawson, the well-known Rochester druggist, to his room for a long period. It was stated to our reporter in the following words: 'The senior member of this firm was attacked with sciatic rheumatism about December 10th last, and for four weeks succeeding Feb. 10th, could scarcely leave his room. He used St. Jacobs Oil, and is now able to be at his place of business, feeling not much the worse for his recent affliction. The inference is convincing. The run which St. Jacobs Oil is having is, we say, unprecedented, and the article is rapidly displacing all other rheumatic remedies as fast as its virtues become known.

"Edgar T. Paige, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Falls," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wild's Hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for a severe case of rheumatism, and it cured him as if by magic."

N Y N U—15

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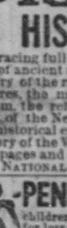

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